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FIRST EDITION

SICKLES.

That Affair of the Diplomatic Note—How our Minister is Regarded in Spain—What the Result of his Diplomacy will be.

In its editorial columns the New York *Evening Post* yesterday published this private letter from the north of Spain, dated Oct. 5, respecting the diplomatic note which Minister Sickles sent to the Spanish Government:—

"General Sickles has certainly made haste to fall thoroughly and pitiably, and he has produced a storm of indignant feeling against our Government which General Grant and he might just as well have avoided.

"None of the stories about General Sickles' past life has been published here, and the Spaniards were so little pleased with Mr. Hale that it operated in favor of his successor, who was welcomed with unusual honors and marked cordiality. In fact, the feeling of the Spaniards towards the United States had never been so friendly since I have known them.

"General Sickles seems to have fallen into the same error with most of our public men who come out here to try their hand at diplomacy in Spain. Perfect ignorance of this people, a compact set of erroneous notions about Spain and the Spaniards, and a total want of diplomatic instinct or previous training to the business, lead them all by the same road whenever they attempt to do anything. Those who attempt nothing, and simply lie down to eat their salaries, of course do not make their mistakes so conspicuous.

"They all seem to imagine that there is some strange virtue in a diplomatic note—that something can be done by a diplomatic note. But I never yet knew anything to be done by a diplomatic note.

"If international business could be so transacted, what need of diplomatic agents? Why not fire off the notes direct from the State Department by mail? They would be all the more forcible and effective in that way. In fact, a minister who has no other means or resource for doing international business than diplomatic notes is a fifth wheel to the coach, of no sort of use whatever, and, besides useless, positively prejudicial. Men like Soule and Sickles—men not content with being useless—run their heads against a stone wall, or get themselves into an inextricable snarl very quickly.

"The impression made on Europe by the heroism and grandeur of our war; the successful effort in Spain to rid themselves of the Bourbon dynasty; the aspiration of this people to found a federal republic; the sustained effort of the Cubans for freedom; the steady payment of four or five millions of dollars every month toward the reduction of our national debt, whilst a monthly deficit of about as much is wringing the vitals of Spain—all the motives for admiration and popular sympathy towards us were so great, that it seemed to me anything—anything, no matter what—could be done by the United States in Spain at this time; and it was so.

"We had only to take hold of the means at our disposal, know what they were and how to use them, and do anything we pleased here, and laugh at Europe.

"What mistaken choice of an agent at home—what ignorant, misguided and perverse energy here—to change all this in a month, unite all parties of Spaniards in one storm of indignation and antipathy to us, and set all Europe outside of Spain laughing at us!

"Sickles has ruined the business confined to him, and made it impossible, at least temporarily, and ruined himself for the transaction of any business whatsoever with Spain now or hereafter.

"He has got himself into bad odor with the people, and at the same time into such a ridiculous and pitiable diplomatic position, that any business put into his hands hereafter, or confided to his advocacy, must fail, simply because he has hold of it. The Spaniards are thus constituted; argument is of no avail with them; reason is an article they use rarely. They either like you or they don't; and if they don't, if you were to offer manna from heaven they would not take it from your hands; and again, if they like you, you can lead them almost anywhere. Violence is of no use; threats are always productive of precisely the opposite effect from that intended. If you undertake to crush them, after they can resist no longer they will lie down, and let themselves be whipped and kicked, but they will not yield. You can get nothing out of them by that process. Long after you are tired out and are gone about something else, they will spring up and come back on you, as unyielding and as unreasoning as ever. You must know this people; know the springs which move its Government and move its newspapers and its clubs, and know how to produce its favorable resolutions, or the effort to do anything with them is hopeless. And Sickles has put his foot in it. The indignation he has managed to excite all over Spain is strong and genuine, and its first result is to stir this people up to a genuine hearty effort against the Cubans. They were tired of the Cuban insurrection, despondent, divided among themselves, indisposed to any great exertion to save Cuba; newspapers published articles under the titles of "Cuba is Lost," "Loss of Cuba," etc., etc., every morning; they were already familiar with that idea, and had accepted it as inevitable. General Sickles steps upon the scene, fires off a diplomatic note, puts the American Government in a false position towards revolutionary Spain, wounds their pride and their patriotism, and rouses against himself and us all that feeling which produced the first defeat of Napoleon's armies in Europe and carried the Spaniards through their war of independence. Twenty thousand good soldiers will have sailed for Cuba by or about the time you get this letter, and more will follow them, and a fleet of iron-clad frigates and smaller craft will have sailed, superior in strength to the forces we can put into those waters. Ten thousand men go to-day from Cadiz. Meantime the General has put himself personally into such a position as no diplomatist can stand up under. I send you slips from the ministerial newspapers received here within three days. I don't know whether you at home can appreciate what the occurrence of such facts or the appearance of such paragraphs signifies in Spain. It means diplomatic death. Sickles is done here already. Nothing resuscitates him—nothing can get him on his feet again—nor give him any chance of usefulness after this."

SPAIN.

A Crown Without a Head—The Candidates for the Throne.

Writes a correspondent from Madrid:—

The election of a King last spring was postponed to give the leaders time to combine, and trade, and fix everything up comfortably. But a maxim of European politics is that a question which must be postponed is insoluble. Every candidature then before the country has steadily lost ground—not one has gained. Last winter there were but two serious candidates—the Duke of Montpensier and Don Ferdinand of Portugal. The latter believing that "all for love and a world well lost" was a good rule of life, married a few months ago a lady who was formerly much admired by the patrons of the Paradisic drama in New York, and his wedding chimes rung the parting knell of his hopes of a crown. The Spaniards thought of Miss Ilanzler as Sancho said of his wife:—"She is not worth two maravedis for a Queen; ——Countess might suit her, with the help of heaven." Montpensier, though he has acted with great reserve and prudence, and has done nothing to hurt his chances, has lost greatly by the mere lapse of days. A horse, or a pretender, must make his race the day of his "bloom," or take the consequences. His warmest partisans now speak of him with suggestions of contingent possibilities. He is their "first choice—yes—but be practicable?" you know how the canny Whigs began to talk of Clay some score of years since. Less than one year of discussion has staled Montpensier. The Regency a few days ago thought proper to deny, officiously, that they intended to present or advocate his claim before the Cortes.

Some dozen illustrious obscurities have been brought forward by ill-judging friends, punched into mellowness by the thumbs of irreverent comment, and tossed back into the basket. The little Duke of Genoa is now foremost in the talk of the town. He is sweet sixteen, and at school. It is cruel to think of taking him away from his grammar and his tarts and putting him on this thorny throne. But there will be an attempt of the sort made. The wits will riddle him for ten days, and then perhaps a new princeling will be discovered in some royal nursery and put up as a great bargain. A more quiet and more earnest effort is now making to accomplish a personal union of the Peninsula, by raising to the throne of Spain the reigning King of Portugal. There are great difficulties in the way of this; the Portuguese themselves are not at all in favor of being absorbed by Spain. This is natural enough. When an alderman swallows an oyster, I suppose the bivalve enjoys it much less than the magistrate. There is an apparently well-grounded suspicion that if the two realms are thus united under Don Luis, there would be at once a rising of the true Iberian unionists of Portugal, who are to a man republicans.

The Uprising in Barcelona.

A letter from Barcelona, which severely condemns the repressive policy of the Spanish Government, has this paragraph:—The danger is all the greater since the Republican party possesses a very considerable force throughout Spain. Though in a minority in the Cortes, and consequently in the rest of the country, it has, nevertheless, many partisans, and at many places (notably in Andalusia and Catalonia) it is in a majority. The municipalities of the most important cities of Spain after Madrid (notably Barcelona, Malaga, and Seville), have been composed of men of its choice. Everywhere it has its organs in the press, and the committees which are organized are counted by hundreds. Almost alone among the political parties which divide the country, it has profited by the right of association and of meeting which the revolution of 1868 secured, and its propagandism has been very active. When, a year ago, many populations were constantly crying, 'Long live the Federal Republic,' is it not folly to pretend to suppress by force, and summarily, all Republican manifestations? The Republican militia have refused to lay down their arms."

I. O. O. F.

The Session of the Grand Lodge at San Francisco—Present Condition and Prospects of the Order.

Brief telegrams have already announced the doings of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, whose session commenced in San Francisco on the 20th of September. The following items, giving full details of the standing of the order at the present time, will be read with interest by all its members, as well as the general public.

The report of the Grand Treasurer showed the following as the financial condition of the Grand Lodge:—

1868, September 22—Cash balance	$19,100·82
1869, to September 20—sales of supplies and Representative tax	32,522·14
Other sources	1,513·64
Total	$53,136·60
The payments were	28,297·41
Cash balance	$24,839·19

The assets of the Grand Lodge were:—

Cash balance, as above	$24,839·19
United States Five-twenty Bonds	10,000·00
Notes and balances due	847·36
Total	$35,686·55

The report of the Grand Secretary shows that the revenue of the Grand Lodge (including payments made after the commencement of the session), for the year were:—

Representative tax	$8,700·00	Diplomas	$2,665·00
Books	7,862·30	Charters	240·00
Odes	1,294·00	Rebekah Certificates	156·50
Dues	917,42		
Miscellaneous	2,574·98		
Cards	9,358·20	Total	$35,769·50

The following report upon the membership of the Order was made:—

Number of Lodges	3,446
Number of members	266,975
Initiations	40,757
Admitted by card	6,985
Reinstated	3,612
	51,354
Suspensions	14,356
Expulsions	1,075
Withdrawals by card	8,725
Deaths	2,191
	26,347
Increase in membership	24,987

The receipts of the Lodges for the year, and the statistics of the relief rendered, are as follows:—

Total receipts of the Lodges	$2,508,993·43
Brothers relieved	22,804
Widowed families relieved	4,045
Paid for relief of brothers	489,144·70
Paid for relief of widowed families	113,204·71
Education of orphans	17,420·46
Burying the dead	118,035·55
Total relief reported	742,911·48

The statistics of the Patriarchal branch of the Order are:—

Number of Encampments	769
Membership	47,140
Initiations	7,942
Admitted by card	932
Reinstated	429
	9,303
Suspensions	1,653
Expulsions	453
Withdrawn by card	1,292
Deaths	174
	3,722
Increase in membership	5,581
Total receipts of the Encampments	$260,324·10
Members relieved	5,990
Widowed families relieved	150
Paid for relief of members	57,100·65
Paid for the relief of widowed families	4,698·45
Education of orphans	325·00
Burying the dead	13,039·19
Total relief reported	75,041·89
Amount relief by Subordinate Lodges	742,911·48
Amount relief by Subordinate Encampments	75,041·89
Total relief	$817,952·85

The following table, compiled by Grand Secretary Ridgely, arranging the returns by decades, will serve to mark the development of strength by the Order since 1830, which he regards as the initial point of its effective progress:—

	Revenue.	Relief.	Initiates.
1830 to 1839 inc.	$327,365·17	No record.	18,069
1840 to 1849 inc.	4,933,492·17	$1,864,115·05	179,754
1850 to 1859 inc.	12,951,453·05	6,064,397·18	244,252
1860 to 1869 inc.	18,111,133·34	4,846,518·19	228,193
	$31,324,014·33	$12,775,030·42	650,259
	12,775,030·42		
	$18,548,983·91		

The inference from this table is that the Order, at the present time, must have a capital of at least $20,000,000, accumulated for its benevolent purposes.

P. G. Sire Nicholson, on behalf of P. G. Sire John A. Kennedy, of New York, chairman of the Committee on the National Semi-centennial Celebration of April last, presented a copy of the report of that committee. Accompanying this, copies of ninety-six orations and addresses, seventy-six poems, odes, hymns and anthems, and seventeen prayers were transmitted.

Every jurisdiction was represented in the Grand Lodge, Vermont excepted, its Representatives having failed to arrive at San Francisco up to the adjournment.

THE DEGREE OF REBEKAH.

A special committee on the subject of the Degree of Rebekah, reported that they deemed it inexpedient to make any change in existing laws, so as to admit the unmarried daughters of Odd Fellows of the age of eighteen years to membership in Rebekah Degree Lodge.

That while the committee would be glad to have the degree formally received throughout the jurisdictions, that it is not expedient that any action shall be taken by the Grand Lodge of the United States to force the matter upon its subordinates.

That it is inexpedient to require a vote of a majority of the members present at a regular meeting of a Rebekah Degree Lodge to elect an applicant for membership.

That it is inexpedient to allow Rebekah Degree Lodges to elect to membership the widow of an Odd Fellow who had ceased membership in his Subordinate Lodge on account of non-payment of dues.

That the regalia worn in a Rebekah Degree Lodge shall be as follows:—The brethren shall wear the regalia which they are entitled to wear in a Subordinate Lodge. Ladies shall wear the collar of the Degree of Rebekah, and in addition thereto, if elected or appointed to an office, the jewel of the respective offices.

That a committee of three be appointed to select appropriate odes for Rebekah Degree Lodges, and that the odes selected be sold to subordinate jurisdictions at twenty-five per cent. above cost price. This committee consists of Representatives Carter, of Ohio; Ross, of New Jersey; Brown, of Tennessee; Leeds, of Iowa; and Sayers, of Kentucky.

The several recommendations were adopted.

A resolution was adopted that the organization of a Rebekah Degree Lodge in a given district does not supersede or interfere with a Subordinate Lodge to confer said degree within the same district.

Also, that it is inexpedient at the present time to appoint a committee to revise, extend, and perfect the charges, lectures, and work of the degree of Rebekah, and make report thereof at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

Also, that it is inexpedient to add a committee on the degree of Rebekah to the present standing committees of the Grand Lodge.

PERE HYACINTHE.

Will He be Excommunicated?

The London *Spectator* of October 9 says:—

"Father Hyacinthe appears to have actually incurred excommunication. At least, he is reminded by a letter from his superior, dated 26th September, that this is, by the rule of the order as well as by the common law of the Church, the penalty for a monk quitting his monastery and the dress of his order without the permission of the competent authority. Such a monk is regarded as a 'real apostate,' and besides 'the greater excommunication' incurs 'the note of infamy.' Father Hyacinthe is ordered to return to his monastery under threat of this penalty, and of course also the complete deprivation of all the charges he holds in the Order of Barefooted Carmelite Monks. His superior adds that the excuse given by Father Hyacinthe for throwing up his post, that he could not preach at Notre Dame in language perverted by dictation or mutilated by reticence, is but an excuse, since the restraints laid upon his public speeches by the letter of which Father Hyacinthe complained, were not extended to his sermons in church. As the ten days granted expired on Wednesday, and we have heard nothing of Father Hyacinthe's return to his monastery, we must assume that he means to persist at present in defying the Church—and most probably, in spite of the denials given by his friends to this suggestion, that he feels the authority of the Church altogether intolerable to him, and intends to throw it off forever."

The *World* reporter has been subjecting Father Hyacinthe to the interviewing process, with this result:—

Reporter—Well, Monsieur, do you think you are likely to preach to us in any one of them?

Father H.—*Mon! Non! je ne precherai point!* Oh no; I shall not preach. I desire to avoid everything like notoriety or publicity. I wish quietly to observe your country. I wish to study the social, political, and religious condition of your people. I wish, also, to study the language. I desire to make no public appearance whatever.

Reporter—And what are we to consider your relations with the Roman Catholic Church, Monsieur? Have you broken with the Church?

Father H.—*Non! J'ai rompu avec les abus; mais je n'ai pas rompu avec l'Eglise! Je resterai Catholique toute ma vie!* No, I have broken with abuses, but I have not broken with the Church. I shall remain a Catholic all my life.

Reporter—And in regard to the excommunication?

Father H.—I stand simply on the defensive in regard to that matter. I can do nothing else at present. But there are friends who will defend my action. I am a Catholic, and intend to remain one.

Reporter—But not a monk?

Father H.—No.

Reporter—There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of sympathy with your cause on the part of the French clergy. Do you think there are any aspirations for a national Gallican Church—I mean a separate church?

Father H.—Oh, not at all. The French clergy are opposed to the infallibility of the Pope.

Reporter—And the bodily assumption of the Virgin, Monsieur?

Father H.—Yes, to both of these dogmas; but they are also anxious to maintain the unity of the Church.

Reporter—Then a separate national Church is not aimed at by the French clergy?

Father H.—By no means. The Gallican Church does not desire to separate. She desires unity. You see what Protestantism has led to! All these divisions! Ah, that it is a warning to her! And yet I recognize the grace of the religion of Christ in all churches that maintain his worship.

Reporter—But these abuses, Monsieur, that you speak of; we who are outside do not see how you can consistently speak of abuses. We understand that the whole body of dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church is considered a body of infallible teaching. What room is there, then, for abuses? It is to stultify oneself to say that abuses and infallibility can exist side by side.

Father H.—The fact that Councils have been called to reform the Church is sufficient to dispel that idea. Along with infallibility of teaching there may be errors in practice—even irregularity of conduct. But these are matters that we cannot now discuss.

Reporter—At all events, Monsieur, anything looking to reform does not seem to enter into the theory of the Œcumenical Council. There is no such thing as reformation talked of; but only an attempt at heaping up more dogma.

Father H.—Perhaps without success. However, I have little hope of the Council. Everything seems to have been settled, in an Ultramontane sense, beforehand.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Returns from Every County but One—Geary's Majority, 5273; Williams' Majority, 8881.

In the following table is given the official vote of the State by counties at the recent election, complete with the exception of the figures marked thus (*), which are estimated:—

COUNTIES.	1868. Asst.-Gen. Hartranft, Rep.	1868. Asst.-Gen. Bopley, Dem.	1869. Gov. Geary, Rep.	1869. Gov. Packer, Dem.	1869. Sup. Judge. Williams, Rep.	1869. Sup. Judge. Pershing, Dem.
Adams	2832	3174	2622	3009	2642	3003
Allegheny	23880	14926	17868	13991	18949	12412
Armstrong	3985	3457	3439	3029	3421	3077
Beaver	3240	2675	3096	2402	3076	2691
Bedford	3025	3019	2485	3832	2476	3830
Berks	7413	13921	6971	13531	6934	13499
Blair	3841	3183	3484	2773	3485	2763
Bradford	7612	3863	6653	3686	6557	3562
Bucks	6981	7838	6505	7061	6559	6993
Butler	3723	3292	3250	2994	3231	3001
Cambria	2849	3587	2539	3187	2418	3239
Cameron	537	441	474	423	471	425
Carbon	2129	2772	1940	2625	1977	2591
Centre	3388	3765	3102	3464	3093	3447
Chester	8858	6658	8230	6146	8244	6134
Clarion	1908	2956	1785	2851	1761	2825
Clearfield	1895	3037	1799	3015	1797	2992
Clinton	1992	2765	1830	2509	1842	2500
Columbia	2077	4058	1845	3714	1860	3679
Crawford	7026	5890	6107	4865	6072	4795
Cumberland	3801	4133	3514	4468	3587	4396
Dauphin	6199	4535	5699	4328	5704	4295
Delaware	4016	2764	3532	2295	3541	2291
Elk	598	1054	475	968	465	936
Erie	7702	4531	7195	4538	6426	4590
Fayette	3745	4173	3540	4229	3538	4179
Forest	352	348	325	293	320	285
Franklin	4321	4278	3968	4006	3767	3974
Fulton	782	1118	690	1068	*700	*1000
Greene	1722	3374	1452	2992	1527	2981
Huntingdon	3473	2498	2825	2369	2834	2349
Indiana	4842	2901	4003	2670	3970	2038
Jefferson	2076	2094	1967	2039	1987	2029
Juniata	1467	1863	1254	1642	1247	1639
Lancaster	15313	8570	13804	8316	13878	8264
Lawrence	3691	1716	3217	1492	3194	1476
Lebanon	4267	2858	4027	2696	4046	2663
Lehigh	4733	6305	4555	6133	4564	6076
Luzerne	9992	13420	8690	9696	8494	9637
Lycoming	4081	5031	4033	4587	4056	4487
McKean	983	809	880	696	879	697
Mercer	4193	4177	4029	3785	4514	3716
Mifflin	1868	1838	1640	1702	1630	1701
Monroe	735	2789	659	2692	665	2675
Montgomery	7043	8905	7363	8447	7376	8424
Montour	1194	1683	1066	1555	1069	1562
Northampton	4462	7791	4023	7449	4044	7316
Northumb'd	3094	4156	3457	3960	3408	4000
Perry	2570	2226	2489	2408	2431	2403
Philadelphia	60653	60808	51202	46802	51838	44488
Pike	358	1269	315	1054	292	1049
Potter	1604	811	1394	768	1318	679
Schuylkill	8192	9658	7902	8901	7724	9027
Snyder	3195	1829	2940	1700	2908	1635
Somerset	1865	1343	1719	1315	1721	1315
Sullivan	461	846	406	769	403	754
Susquehanna	4682	3317	4064	2982	4028	2890
Tioga	5419	2051	4525	1825	4321	1112
Union	2054	1340	1788	1207	1791	1192
Venango	4481	3761	3507	3241	3519	3172
Warren	2999	1882	2430	1679	2404	1648
Washington	4946	4948	4509	4650	4550	4699
Wayne	2698	3597	2275	2715	2295	2678
Westmoreland	5335	6569	4853	6195	4835	6185
Wyoming	1549	1765	1462	1772	1475	1724
York	6053	9906	5545	8326	5561	8315
Total	351416	321789	291641	280268	291269	282438
	321789		280268		282438	
Maj.	9627		9373		8831	
Agg.	673155		571909		573707	

A KIDNAPPER.

Arrest of a Rough Character in New York.

This morning, says the New York *Commercial* of yesterday, Officer Doyle, of the Twenty-fourth precinct, caused the arrest of a man named Charles Henning, residing at No. 9 Carlisle street, the keeper of a seamen's boarding-house. It appears that Henning has for some time past been in the habit of recruiting ship's crews from the unfortunates that are unable to pay their footing at his house. He would charge the captain his commission, and the sailor was supposed to be shipped for a cruise. This was no part of Henning's game, however, for on the eve of departure, Henning would come out in his yawl and convey the sailor to his house, where after secreting him a few days he was ready for another purchaser. His last victim was Captain Ockerhiven, of the barque Laville, now lying at the pier foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn, with whom he had shipped a man named Berrier, for three years. On last evening Officer Doyle's attention was attracted by his suspicious motions, and seeing him taking the man and a trunk from the vessel immediately suspected his trade, and taking a yawl gave chase. He accordingly made for the New York shore. The officer then commenced a stroke that would have done no discredit to the Harvards, and soon commenced to gain upon Henry. The officer intercepted him just as he was attempting to land at the pier foot of Fulton street, and tried to take him into custody, when Henry drew a large sheath knife from his pouch and made three or four desperate lunges at the officer, the knife at one stroke cutting him slightly in the arm. He then gave the signal for assistance, when Officer Gillespie appeared upon the field of action, when the would-be murderer quietly succumbed. He was taken before Judge Ledwith, by whom he was fully committed. The sailor was then removed from the court-room to the vessel by order of the Judge.

CUBA.

Spanish Official Reports of Recent Military Operations.

The following extracts are from the latest official accounts of military operations in the Eastern Department, forwarded by the Captain-General to the Spanish Minister at Washington:—

In the District of Cuba, on the 26th of September, 292 troops and a detachment of artillery commanded by Juan Saez Izquiendo, and having only two field guns, attacked Generals Jordan and Marmol, and Brigadier-General Tonseco, who had encamped on the borders of Rio Cauto. The encounter lasted from 7 A. M. until 3 P. M. The insurgents were badly defeated and disbanded, and their quarters destroyed. Spanish losses, 11 wounded and 5 bruised; rebel loss, 80 killed and a corresponding number of wounded. Numbers of the insurgents were chased and defeated in different plantations.

In Sierra Maestra several encounters took place on the 20th and 21st of September, the insurgents losing 11 killed and 3 prisoners. Their leader, Antonio Matamoro, subsequently gave himself up with 8 other men.

In the Fututo Hills, Contra Maestra, the band led by Jose Pablo Famayo was beaten and dispersed, and the leader himself was killed. The Spanish troops captured documents, arms, and ammunition.

In the District of Guantanamo, the parties commanded by Rustan and Gonzalez were defeated at Majagua, losing five killed and several wounded.

In the Holguin district, the rebel leader Vargas shot a man who intended giving himself up with other men. Vargas was afterwards killed in an encounter. A band of insurgents attacked Sama and was repulsed, and on renewing the attack, lost five killed and several wounded; 10 pistols, 32 bayonets, 9 spears, and 40 horses were seized. The battalion Guia de Madrid attacked the rebels near Puerto Padre, and captured a number of horses and 500 sheep.

In Las Tunas two Spanish convoys reached the chief town in safety, with provisions for two months. They were attacked in Paso Salado, and again near Las Tunas, but the rebels were invariably defeated. The garrison of Las Tunas, composed of 200 men, exhausted by hunger and fatigue, was replaced by fresh troops. It is a noteworthy fact that in spite of the critical condition of the garrison of Las Tunas, they were unmolested since the attack upon that place by the main body of the insurgents.

BOUTWELL.

"The Incredible Power of the American Chancellor of the Exchequer."

Under this encouraging title the London *Economist* of October 9 speaks as follows:—

"We should deem it most extraordinary and most pernicious if Mr. Lowe could excite or ruin the speculations of the city. But such is the case in New York. By the system we last week explained the American Finance Minister rules the money market."

The *Economist* then gives a brief account, from a New York paper, of the recent panics in stocks and gold, and adds:—

"Under the greenback system the Government must have this power—it can make, for the moment, the price of gold what it pleases, and it can make the rate of interest what it pleases too. The large daily receipts of the customs are paid in gold, and, if that gold is kept in the Treasury and not sold the price of gold can be raised as high as the Government like. Again, if the Government first accumulate a large stock of gold and then sell it for greenbacks, it can raise the rate of interest as high as it wishes. There is no money at New York but 'greenbacks,' and by selling gold and keeping the paper paid for that gold, money can be made scarce at will. The Government are not now going to do so; they are going to sell gold and buy bonds with the money, but they could do it, and it is the most extraordinary power ever conferred on any Government. No finance minister in Europe ever was the financial despot that Mr. Boutwell is in America."

The True Spirit.

There is a true spirit of reform in the example of Miss Josephine Hutton, of Glenville, Ala., who tries her own lawsuits because no such thing as an honest lawyer exists in that part of the country to try them for her. It is not that this fearless female aspires to forensic honors, for the glories she may win. Her ambition is not to be known as a petticoated advocate, or to shine beside the legal lights of the Glenville bar, but to proclaim to the world what a precious pack of rascals these Alabama lawyers are, and to show how a lady, single-handed, may fight her own battles and defy the professional machinations of her masculine adversaries. It is a master stroke in behalf of the purity of the bar, and ought to be followed up in this city without delay.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Beatty vs. Coyle, Laughlin & Co. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by falling through the opening of the vault of defendants' store, No. 615 Market street. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1500.

Israel Sallader vs. James D. Hughes et al. An action to recover a balance due upon a bond. The defense alleged that the obligation was entered into upon condition that plaintiff would give a clear title to a certain property, which he failed to do. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

J. L. Schnebly vs. Wolf Gerson and wife. An action to recover for furniture alleged to have been sold and delivered. The defense denied the purchase, maintaining that the sale was made to a third party. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

Walden, Kocher & Co. vs. Margaret Elliott *et al.* A *fi. fa.* on a mortgage. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs, $771·99.

Rand, Perkins & Co. vs. George W. Duncan. An action to recover for a heater sold to defendant and erected in his house. The defense alleged that the heater was negligently set by plaintiffs, doing considerable injury to the building. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

James L. Carr vs. Benjamin H. Davis and Silas Warner. An action to recover for eighteen baskets of potatoes, alleged to have been sold and delivered. The defense denied the delivery of them. Verdict for plaintiff, $84·02.

David Evans vs. Charles G. Meininger. An action to recover rent in arrears. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $20·68.

Crowley vs. Stout. An action to recover office rent. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, six cents.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

No business was transacted in this Court to-day, the Brooks case being postponed until to-morrow, as noticed elsewhere. The selection of Mr. Dwight as First Assistant District-Attorney was a wise act upon the part of Mr. Gibbons, as that gentleman's able and efficient services under Mr. Mann won for him the confidence and esteem of the whole community, and the bar and entire public are to be congratulated upon having so worthy a gentleman to prosecute the pleas of the Commonwealth.

Major Frazer's experience in the Criminal Court has not been extended, but he is well known as one of the counsel for the defense in Twitchell's trial, when he acquitted himself with credit, and has also figured in several other prominent cases. From what we have seen of him in this court, we feel safe in predicting that he will prove competent to discharge with satisfaction to the community the onerous duties of his position.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.—Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with sales at $7·25@7·75 per 64 pounds. 100 bushels Timothy were taken at $4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·35 per bushel.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $37 per ton.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour market, there being very little inquiry from the shippers or home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of extra family. About 1000 bbls. changed hands, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Northwestern extra family at $6·50@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6·50@7·25; and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat continues good at former quotations. Sales of 15,000 bushels Western red, part at $1·43 and part on secret terms; 700 bushels Pennsylvania do. at $1·45, and some Delaware at $1·45. Rye is steady at $1·05. Corn is quiet, but we continue yesterday's quotations. Sales of yellow at $1·00@1·10, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1@1·02. Oats are firmer. Sales of 6500 bushels Western at 57@58c. 11,000 bushels Canada Barley sold on private terms.

Whisky is selling at $1·21@1·24 per gallon, as to packages.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrible Slaughter on the Plains—Massacre of United States Surveyors Confirmed—Ravages by the Indians—The Trotting at Williamsport.

The Tennessee Senatorship—The Struggle for the Prize by Johnson—Renewal of the Insurrection at Valencia, Spain.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Great Tennessee Senatorial Contest—Will Andrew Cross the Winning Line First?

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.—The result of the Senatorial balloting in the Legislature yesterday disappointed Johnson's friends much, although they appear sanguine as to final victory. Each house balloted separately, in accordance with the law. To-day they meet in joint convention, when the balloting will be resumed. There were two ballots taken in the House and one in the Senate. There were eight candidates placed in nomination.

The question now is, Can Johnson get the eleven votes necessary to give him a plurality? It is known he can secure six, but everything beyond that is among the uncertainties. Not one of the twelve who voted for Fletcher would, under any circumstances, vote for Andy, so that the chances rather incline in the direction of his defeat. Still the matter is very uncertain. It is not probable that an election will be had to-day. If the opposition had some really strong and acceptable candidate, Johnson could easily be defeated. As it is, it will not be easy to speculate with a good show of success. The most intense interest exists while waiting for the verdict. The galleries of both houses were packed with spectators yesterday.

Railroad Travel Interrupted.

President Boyle, of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, yesterday stopped the trains of the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad from running on his road, on account of the State having annulled the contract between the two roads. Despatches received here yesterday say that he has torn up part of the track beyond the State line, thereby preventing the passage of trains either way. The Superintendent of the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, however, says that connection will be effected in a few days.

The Departing Catholic Prelates.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line, sails to-day, with Archbishop Spaulding and the other prelates to attend the Œcumenical Council at Rome. The grand procession, escorting the whole party to the steamer, is now moving from the Archbishop's palace, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. They go down the bay in the steamer Massachusetts, then get aboard the Baltimore. She has a large number of passengers and heavy freights.

Another Emeute

is expected in the second branch of City Council this evening, regarding Mayor Banks' veto.

Slight Snow

in an adjacent county fell yesterday.

FROM THE WEST.

Massacre of the United States Surveying Party Confirmed—The Indians Capture a Mail Coach and Kill Several Soldiers—Republican Majority in Iowa 37,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—An Omaha despatch to the *Tribune* says a report was received at department headquarters from Colonel Duncan, who recently commanded the expedition on the Republican river, that there is no further doubt that the surveying party of twelve men, under Nelson Buck, were murdered by Indians on the Republican river in the latter part of August or early in September.

The following is just received from Santa Fe:—A letter from Apache Pass, dated October 9, reports that about sixty Apaches, led by a chief named Cachiz, attacked a mail coach on the 5th, killing the driver, Colonel Stone, and four soldiers of the 21st Infantry, acting as an escort. They left the bodies of the murdered men naked and horribly mutilated, and carried off the coach and mules. They also captured three hundred cattle, owned by a man named Scott, in the neighborhood. Scott brought the news to Apache Pass, thereupon Lieutenant Winter, and twenty-seven men of the 1st Cavalry, started in pursuit, and came upon the Indians ninety miles south of Apache Pass, on Friday forenoon. Twelve Indians were killed in the fight that ensued, the others escaping. The troops recaptured the mail coach, mules, and stock, as well as thirty horses and a large quantity of supplies owned by the Indians.

A Des Moines despatch states that additional election returns indicate that the Republican majority in that State will exceed 37,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Important Church Meeting for the Extension of the Gospel.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Some months ago the General Synod of the Reformed Church issued an invitation to all evangelical denominations in the country to send delegates to meet in council for the purpose of devising means of uniting the various churches and extending the Gospel throughout the world. The circulars issued by the synod met with a cordial reception, and a numerous gathering is looked for. The convention will begin its session this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Washington Square Reformed Church, in this city. Among those who will take part in the proceedings are Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. S. H. Tyng, J. Cotton Smith, Dr. McClintock, and Bishop Mellvaine. The ch

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE DECAY OF THE AMERICAN MARINE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The meeting of the special Congressional Committee on the decay of American Commerce has adjourned to be reopened in Boston. Much information was presented to them by our prominent merchants and shipbuilders, as to the causes of this national misfortune, but we venture to say that not all the statements of the gentlemen examined contained half as much thorough explanation of the inferiority of our marine, as the letters we are publishing from a special Commissioner we have detailed to the shipyards of the Thames, the Tyne, and the Clyde.

The truth is that the condition of our shipbuilding interest is merely a symptom of a disease which is everywhere afflicting our production. The only peculiarity about shipping is, that there we cannot help seeing the malady.

Mr. Wells has made it very clear in his famous report that the results of a heavy tariff on raw materials and of an inconvertible currency, are finally to make production so enormously costly that where there is foreign competition, our great branches of manufacture must break down, or else be held up at an excessive cost to consumers. Many other important branches of industry would be now precisely in the condition of our shipbuilding, if they were not sustained by heavy duties. But even with the help of these they are languishing, and the means of every purchaser are cramped. His purchasing power is diminished—through the necessity of aiding to bolster up weak manufactures. The worst of this—with the inconvertible currency—is that each workman must draw higher wages to balance the losses to which he is subject, and thus every portion of a manufacturing enterprise, labor, material, machinery, and supervision, become more costly, until our industry ceases to be able to compete with the world's industry. In many branches we do not see this; but in shipbuilding we are open to absolute free trade. Here there must be unchecked competition with the world. There can be no tariff on ships, except in our coast trade. Our whole industry, with all its burdens, and our defective currency, here must struggle on a free field with the experience, the capital and unfettered production of Europe. All the losses of our production appear at once in our shipbuilding and in the cost of sailing our vessels.

The statements made before the Congressional Committee show that our condition in the matter of the marine is even worse than has been popularly supposed.

We shall evidently sink very soon to the state of a fourth-rate or fifth-rate commercial power, unless some remedy be devised. The most approved cure of our evils which was suggested to the committee was a rebate on the duties upon all the materials which enter into the construction of vessels, especially on copper, metals, and cordage. Mr. A. Low expressed the general sentiment of our community when he said that we could not propose the entire transfer of our shipyards abroad, as would be the case if we were permitted to build our ships and steamers in England. This is an extreme of free trade which the people are not likely to adopt.

Mr. Low, whose opinions are to be received with much respect, did not have the confidence in the superior ability of American mechanics over British which others testified. "They work," he said, "a short time, and then become demoralized." He doubted if we could produce such excellent ships as the English. His remarks on the uniform and skillful encouragement of commerce by the British Government, and the uniform neglect of it by our own, were striking and unquestionably just.

Our correspondent on the Tyne, it will be remembered, has little faith that even a rebate of duties would enable us to build iron steamers as cheaply as the British shipbuilders, especially on account of the difference of wages between the two countries. This may be the obstacle. But Congress must either give our shipyards this advantage—that is, allow them free trade in iron, copper, cordage, and lumber—or see our whole foreign commercial marine transferred to Great Britain and Germany. They must also permit foreign-bound American vessels to enjoy the same privilege which the British Government permit to their steamers, to take the articles which are in daily use on board—such as coffee, tea, wines, sugars, and tobacco—from bond, and consume them free from duty.

It is possible that when we have done all this for our ship-building interest, we shall not be able to support it in competition with the British; but at least we shall have done all in our power, until we make the final reform both in tariff and currency which shall put American production on an equality with that of the world.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE — PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM, CHASE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The defeat of Mr. Pendleton in Ohio furnishes the text for a suggestive article in regard to the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. This sagacious organ of the Western Democracy declares that this defeat "disposes of Mr. Pendleton for the present as effectually as the defeat last November disposed of Mr. Seymour."

Treating Mr. Pendleton, therefore, as practically out of the list of probable nominees, the *Courier-Journal* discusses the chances of other prominent Democrats who are from time to time brought forward as likely to lead the party in the great contest of 1872. It speaks in the most complimentary terms of Pendleton, who is its favorite, and keenly regrets that he stepped into the shoes which Rosecrans would not wear, only to be sacrificed in a useless race for the executive chair of Ohio. Casting furtive glances at Hoffman, who it thinks is "looming up in New York," and Hendricks, whom it recognizes as "the favorite of Indiana," the wary *Courier-Journal* fixes its eye upon Salmon P. Chase, Clement L. Vallandigham and Andrew Johnson as the coming men of the Western Democracy.

At the first view this would seem to be an extraordinary selection of names; but a closer inspection will show that each of them now has, or may soon have, a great deal of positive strength with which to enter the lists as competitors for the next Democratic nomination.

If Mr. Johnson is chosen Senator from Tennessee, and conducts himself with a reasonable degree of prudence in the Senate, he possesses in large measure those qualities of mind and character which will make him a formidable leader of the Democratic forlorn hope in that body. If, however, he is beaten in his Senatorial canvass, his Presidential prospects will, of course, be smothered under an impenetrable cloud.

Mr. Vallandigham's position is peculiar. His recent utterances, and his course during the campaign just closed in Ohio, very clearly indicate that he is about to take a new departure in politics. He doubtless sees, as sensible men do, that further attempts to evade the legitimate results of the war, including the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, are alike disingenuous and disastrous. If we mistake not, he regards the conciliatory line of policy pursued by Governor Walker in Virginia and Governor Senter in Tennessee, as the true mode by which the Democratic party is to regain its former prestige and power in the nation. He accepts the situation, repudiates the revolutionary programme of journals like the *World*, and adopts the sagacious suggestion of the *Express* that it is of no use to race with dead horses. He is for fighting the next battle on living issues, and by cordially inviting into the ranks all who desire to vote the Democratic ticket, he would make a bold push for victory. If Mr. Vallandigham shall proclaim such a liberal creed as this, and rally to his side the progressive Democracy of the South and the positive Democracy of the North, he may perhaps distance all competitors in the next National Convention.

Strange to say, in playing such a part Mr. Vallandigham's most conspicuous competitor might turn out to be Chief Justice Chase. To see both these distinguished statesmen standing on the same platform, and each trying to rival the other in an attempt to control the reconstructed Democracy of the South through the negro vote, would be a singular spectacle. To see them strike hands, and labor in good fellowship to accomplish the same objects, and thereby secure a common benefit and defeat a common opponent, would be still more astonishing. And yet such a result is among the possibilities of the coming two years.

Politicians may be assured that the South is to act an important part in the selection of the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and it is high time that aspiring leaders should base their calculations upon this inevitable condition of things. At all events, the recent elections have demonstrated that the Democracy must turn over a new leaf, and right speedily too, if it is to hope for victory in 1872. Regret it whoever may, politicians of the type of Packer and Pendleton have had their day, and no statesmen see this more clearly than Vallandigham and Chase.

JUST SO!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Commercial* (Cincinnati) closes a review of the recent contest in Ohio and its result, as follows:—

"The course of the administration stands indorsed by the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and will grow in favor with them if it is known at the end of each financial year that one hundred millions of the public debt has been extinguished. To accomplish this is the intention of the President and his able Secretary, and they will work with an eye single to that purpose."

Truer words were never spoken, and he is an unwise or an insincere friend of the administration who does not lay them to heart. When the Copperheads were trying to defeat General Grant's election, they paraded Delmar's *official* calculation that the Treasury would be one hundred and fifty millions minus at the close of the fiscal year then passing. They chuckled over that prospect as though it were a new Bull Run or Fredericksburg. And now they would have worsted us in the late elections but for the fact that the debt is being steadily reduced by purchase and payment. Stop that process to-morrow, and the Government is a shorn Samson, and gold "bulls" in Wall street will vie with Copperheads at the polls in their anti-national triumphs.

The naked truth is that the great mass of our frugal, thrifty, hard-working people want the national debt paid, and that within the next generation. They do not regard it as a blessing but as a burden, which they mean to be honestly rid of. They have no faith in financial juggles; they fully understand that it is to be paid from the fruits of their labor, and they propose to work and save on purpose that it may be paid. Each successive monthly statement which shows that five to ten millions of the debt have been paid off within the preceding thirty days makes them feel as they did when they first read the news from Fort Donelson, or heard that Vicksburg had surrendered to Grant; or that Atlanta had been abandoned to Sherman's victorious arms. "Nothing succeeds like success;" and the fact that we are paying eighty or ninety millions of the debt per annum is the best answer to those who argue that we can never pay it. We shall have five millions less interest to pay next year than we must pay this year, because of the principal we have meantime wiped out; and we must not weary in well-doing. In order to fund our debt at a lower rate of interest, we must convince the holders and other moneyed men that our debt will surely be paid—that the bonds are to become scarcer and scarcer yearly, so that their market price will advance: and we shall soon be able to fund the five-twenties at a lower rate of interest, and thus save twenty or thirty millions per annum. But let the payment of the bonds be stopped, and we shall have the credit of the Government falling off, the burden of the debt increased by the feeling that there is to be no end to it, and all manner of repudiating schemes commended and made formidable. There may be friends of the administration who unite in the clamor for reducing and taking off taxes; but that will be a dark day for General Grant which sees the taxes so reduced that we can no longer persist in a steady and rapid reduction of the debt. The wisdom of such a course would have been exactly paralleled by stopping the augmentation of our armies in July, 1864, and mustering out 100,000 veterans to return to their homes. If we keep on paying the debt, it will come to be generally understood that the debt is to be honestly paid.

WHAT LORD STANLEY SAYS.

From the N. Y. World.

Truth is mighty and will prevail. The truth about co-operation has had a hard time in coming to the front, and for years it has been kept in the background by all manner of well-intentioned fallacies, or paraded under such fantastic garbs of theories as sufficiently concealed its real character. But of late we have been pleased to see that the more enlightened advocates of co-operation for production, in England as well as in America, have perceived a truth which we have been declaring for years, and for the advocacy of which we have perhaps incurred some reproach. That truth is that when co-operation for production takes the shape of an industrial partnership, it is tolerably certain to succeed; but that when an attempt is made to carry the theory of co-operation pure and simple into practice, it is certain to result in failure. A contemporary of our own, which has been mildly insane on the subject of co-operation for many years, and which not long ago declared that "co-operation was the goal of our industrial progress," has now had its eyes opened, and confessed, on Saturday, that while co-operation was but "a groping, feeble yet earnest, after the light," the plan of industrial partnerships seems "most plausible and promising," and was "simple and practicable." And now comes Lord Stanley, than whom no man in England or America is more worthy of attention, and pronounces (in a speech delivered at a workingmen's banquet in Liverpool, very much the same opinion. He praises co-operation, because "it is human nature that a man should like to feel that he is "a gainer by any extra industry he may put forth, and that he should like to have some sense of proprietorship in the shop or mill in which he passes his days;" but, when he comes to describe the co-operation of which he speaks, he shows that he means industrial partnerships. "The very best instances of its working, in my belief," says Lord Stanley, "are those where the men employed hold a certain number of shares in the undertaking, the rest being held by the owner." Such testimony as this is of the utmost importance. We repeat our declaration, so often before made, that industrial partnership, and not co-operation, is the "open sesame" whereby the cavern in which the wealth of capital has been so long locked up is to be entered by labor, and these two great forces, hitherto forced into a suicidal opposition to each other, united in a wedding of which the offspring shall be peace, prosperity, and happiness.

SPANISH BARBARITIES IN CUBA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The letter of the poor Cuban prisoners who were massacred by the Spanish soldiers at Jiguani to the foreign consuls, which we published on Monday, shows how these unhappy people dreaded the fate that befell them. This appeal to the Consuls of England, France, Prussia, and the United States would not have availed under any circumstances, probably, but could not if even the Consuls had been disposed to interfere, for the signers of it were dead men before any action could have been taken. Such is the brutality of the Spanish soldiers and Spanish volunteers that these unfortunate Cuban prisoners apprehended violence or death from those who should have guarded and protected them. Their language is extremely touching and prophetic. Their language is extremely touching and prophetic. They say:—"We do not fear the sentence of the authorities; we do not fear to stand before any tribunal; we do not fear the rancorous hatred of our enemies, nor the slanders so freely circulated against us for the crime of daring to be liberals; but we have a dreadful apprehension as to what will be our fate and that of our families," and then, as if foreseeing their fate, they add:—"And this apprehension is converted into a horrible fear when we call to mind our imprisonment, with the circumstances of which you are acquainted—that deed which, had its full intent been carried out, would have deprived several innocent men of their lives, men whose removal was wrapped in mystery like our own—and this fear is converted into a terrible reality when we reflect that in a lonely region, in the midst of a civil war, we, accused of political offenses which have never been proved, may meet our death from an attack, an encounter, a simple skirmish, a mere suspicion from those having us in charge." How surely and dreadfully did these poor victims of Spanish oppression realize the fate they apprehended! They were murdered in "a lonely region" by the brutal guards who escorted them and should have protected them. We know of nothing more horrible in the history of civil wars. It could not have occurred in this enlightened and civilized age with any other people than the Spaniards. It is sufficient to cause our Government and the other governments of the civilized world to declare the war in Cuba a barbarous one, and to insist, in the name of humanity, that it must cease. If there were a spark of courage in the Secretary of State, or if the administration represented the American people on this Cuban question, such a protest would be sent to Madrid as would startle the Spanish Government. Spain, in the atrocious conduct of the war in Cuba, has placed herself beyond the pale of civilization and international comity, and should be proclaimed the enemy of humanity.

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WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
2 3 fmw1 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR
Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
No. 120 N. NINTH Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfmt

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 212 CHESNUT Street. 11 3 wfmt

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 tf 12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
1 2 tf

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 90, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,
9 24 fmwrplm PHILADELPHIA.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.
Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were
$762,177·43.
The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,304,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.
THE LAND GRANT BONDS,
To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.
THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.
Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.
We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
10 11 mwf6t No. 40 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause a Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 24

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—D. Ashmead sends us two volumes of "The Library of Wonders," published by D. Appleton & Co. "Meteors, Ærolites, Storms, and Atmospheric Phenomena," translated from the French of Zurcher and Margollo by William Lackland, although designed particularly for popular reading, is a very satisfactory treatise on an exceedingly interesting scientific subject. It is written in plain and understandable language, with an avoidance of technical terms that will be highly gratifying to the majority of those who take up the book. The authors evidently understand their subject in all its bearings, and in discussing the various atmospheric phenomena they shed upon it all the light of the most recent researches and discoveries. The work is illustrated by a number of excellent wood cuts, and while it cannot fail to afford entertainment to any who will take it up, it appears to be exceedingly well adapted for a school text-book.

"Arms and Armor," by Charles Boutelle, M. A., is a description of the offensive and defensive arms of antiquity and the middle ages, with a descriptive notice of modern weapons. This is a work that certainly supplies a desideratum. It is very complete, and the same amount of information on an important and interesting subject has hitherto been unattainable outside of rare and costly works that were out of the reach of the majority of readers. The present work is an amplification of a treatise in French by M. P. Lacomte, and all the original engravings are transferred. The English translator has added a preface, index, notes, and treatise on English arms and armor, which add greatly to the value of the book.

—"Appleton's Illustrated Almanac" for 1870 is nicely illustrated, and it contains a number of well-written articles on various subjects.

—"Woman: Her Rights, Wrongs, Privileges, and Responsibilities" is the title of a new work on the woman question, by L. P. Brockett, M. D., and published by L. Stebbins, Hartford, Conn. A sketch is given of the condition of women in all countries from the earliest ages to the present time, and the rights and wrongs of the women of the present day are discussed in a manner to command attention. The author deems woman suffrage as inexpedient and injurious, and he gives at length his ideas as to what reforms are really needed to remedy the evils that are acknowledged to exist. The work is illustrated with a number of engravings, and it is written in a plain and popular style. It will be sold only by agents to subscribers.

—Another subscription book is "Forty Years' Recollections of P. T. Barnum," advanced sheets of which we have received from the publishers, J. B. Burr & Co., Hartford, Connecticut. This will be much more complete than the great humbugger's former autobiographical effort, and it will doubtless prove a very amusing and readable work. It will be published both in English and German, and it will be illustrated by thirty-three full-page engravings.

—We understand that the autobiography of John B. Gough is in press and will shortly be issued. Rumor speaks of this as a work of great interest that will be eagerly read by the many admirers of the great temperance lecturer. Mr. Gough is in many respects a very remarkable man; he is a natural-born orator, and there is no public speaker of the day who possesses the same power of holding spell-bound an audience. If the story of his life is as interesting as his lectures, it will be one of the most popular works of the day.

—The Presbyterian Publication Committee send us "Stories for all Seasons;" "Too Big;" and "The Freed Boy in Alabama;" three religious stories for children suitable for Sunday-school libraries.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the fourth volume of Harper's edition of George Eliot's works, which includes "Scenes from Clerical Life," which first established the reputation of the writer, and "Silas Marner," a short but very powerful story, some passages of which are not surpassed by anything George Eliot has written.

The same house sends us Harper's cheap paper edition of Charles Reade's "Peg Woffington," with which are bound up "Christie Johnston," "Clouds and Sunshine," "Art," a dramatic tale, and other short sketches; "The Minister's Wife," by Mrs. Oliphant, an excellent story of Scottish life; and a "Greek Grammar for Beginners," by Professor W. H. Waddell, of the Georgia University. This work gives only the essential principles and paradigms in the simplest possible form, and it is designed to be committed to memory from beginning to end. It is not intended for a book of reference, but for a practical school book that will initiate the student into the mysteries of the Greek language with as little circumlocution as possible.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The annual meeting of the Moyamensing Soup Society was held last evening, when the report of the Board of Managers was presented. It sets forth that last winter soup, meal, and bread were distributed for sixty-nine days, supplying adults and children, to the number of 1500, with 110,400 pints of soup, 5000 loaves of bread, and 5700 pounds of meal. The entire expense amounted to $1993·59.

—Last evening, about 7½ o'clock, as Mr. H. Massey was about entering the opera house of Carncross & Dixey, his pocket-book, containing a city warrant for $150, drawn to the order of Hiram Massey, other valuable papers, and a small sum of money, was abstracted from his pocket. He endeavored to arrest the thief, but the latter was rescued from his grasp by a party of men who pressed upon them and threw Mr. Massey aside. He followed the thief to Tenth and Chesnut streets, where the latter succeeded in making his escape.

—The State Council of the Order of United American Mechanics met yesterday at the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. State Councillor, George W. Jenkins, presided. The attendance of Representatives was large, subordinate Councils from all parts of the State being represented. After the annual report of State Councillor Jenkins had been presented, the following officers, to serve the ensuing year, were installed:—State Councillor, John W. Quigg, of No. 27; Vice-Councillor, R. P. Andress, of No. 9; S. C. Secretary, John P. Batt, of No. 36; S. C. Treasurer, John Krider, of No. 44; S. C. Inductor, William M. Shultz, of No. 159; S. C. Examiner, John Server, of No. 52; S. C. Protector, M. H. Williams, of No. 7; Representative to National Council, John R. Cromley, of No. 57.

—The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Union Benevolent Association occurred last evening at the rooms, Seventh and Sansom streets, but owing to a quorum not being present, an adjournment took place until Thursday afternoon. The annual report of the managers of the work of the past year is as follows:—A large amount of coal was distributed among the poor; wood, 18 cords; money distributed from private sources, $2243 98; garments, 8891; comfortables and blankets, 35; boots and shoes, 133 pairs; drawers, 39 pairs; materials (calico, muslin, and poplin), 521 yards; sheets, 10; hats and caps, 101; rice, 50 bbls.; corn meal, 200 bbls.; shovels, 12; groceries (from private sources), $48·27. Number of visits among the poor, 13,403; families under the care of the Association, 5347; sick persons, 1308; deaths, 108; employment found by visitors for 77 destitute persons; employment found at the office for 520 persons; children provided with homes in Girard College, 3; sent to Sunday Schools, 49; Nurses' Aid Society, 6; sent to the Almshouse, 3; Foster Home, 1.

—Yesterday afternoon an adjourned meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Revision of Studies. Daniel Steinmetz, President. The certificate of the appointment of John J. Hartman, as a Controller from the Fifteenth ward, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John A. Clark, was received. Mr. Armstrong, from the Committee on Revision of Studies, reported a resolution appropriating $2500 for a Polytechnic Night School for young mechanics, and that the following Professors of the High School be selected to conduct the same:—Professor Norris, Natural Philosophy; Professor Hopper, Mathematics; Professor Kern, Drawing; Professor Bartine, Arithmetic and Commercial Calculations; Professor Warrington, the Construction and Working of the Steam Engine. Professor Ritchie to be the Principal. Mr. MacBride moved the following amendment:—"That $2500 be appropriated for a Polytechnic School; $1500 for a White Night School, and $1000 for a Colored School." Agreed to. Mr. MacBride moved to amend further that, instead of Polytechnic, it be called a Night School for Artisans. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130.

—The North Carolina State Fair opened yesterday at Raleigh.

—The Grand Commandery of Masons paraded in Cleveland yesterday.

—Hyacinthe is remaining quietly at his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

—The Georgia Republicans will hold a grand mass meeting at Atlanta on Friday next.

—John W. Dixon has been appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Yorktown, Va.

—Yesterday, an Erie Railroad freight train broke through Hackensack Bridge. No lives were lost.

—Charles William Elliott was yesterday, at Cambridge, inaugurated as President of Harvard University.

—A great snow storm in the West on Monday and yesterday swept over Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas.

—Yesterday James Bolton was robbed by highwaymen, within a few feet of his own doorstep, on Mott street, New York.

—The Rebel laboratory at Macon, Ga., now in use for the Georgia State Fair, is to be sold by the United States Marshal on December 2.

—The Canadians are putting their gunboats in active service trim, it being rumored that a Fenian craft is preparing to ravage the Canadian towns on the lakes.

—A convention is to be held at Portage City, Wis., to-day, to devise means for the opening of navigation from Lake Michigan and Green Bay to the river Mississippi.

—A call for a Woman's Suffrage Convention has been issued, signed by eighty-five advocates of the "Coming Event." It is proposed to hold the convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on November 24 and 25 prox.

—The clerk of the Mayor of Baltimore, Mr. Cosgrove, created an excitement in the Second Branch of Councils of that city, yesterday, by calling Mr. Gwens, a member of the Council, a liar. A posse of police cleared the rooms.

Foreign Affairs.

—Spaniards say the insurrection is almost ended.

—The switchmen about Paris promise to follow the example of the clerks, and strike. The latter still hold out.

—Napoleon has written a very complimentary letter to Prince Charles, of Roumania, on the occasion of his marriage.

—The newspapers are making fierce attacks on the French Opposition Deputies for their late stand against the Emperor.

—The Government troops at San Mateo tried to seize the barracks in favor of the Spanish insurgents, but were defeated and their leader arrested.

THE RUSH BEQUEST.

Its Unconditional Acceptance by the Philadelphia Library—Vote 298 Yeas to 293 Nays.

Yesterday the members of the Philadelphia Library Company voted upon the resolutions submitted at a meeting held some time since. Six hundred and sixty-nine shares of stock have been issued by the Library Company since it was founded, and for the first time in its history, the votes of nearly every surviving stockholder were brought out to decide whether the legacy bequeathed by will to the company by the late Dr. James Rush should be accepted.

The highest vote cast was upon the first resolution, being 591.

The resolutions voted upon were as follows:—

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia do hereby accept the legacy of Dr. James Rush according to the terms expressed in his will.

Yeas	298
Nays	293
Majority for acceptance	5

Resolved, That so much of the present collection of books and other property of the company as may by the directors be deemed expedient shall be retained in the present or some other central position for general use and circulation.

Nays	301
Yeas	256
Majority against	45

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of three stockholders and three directors, shall be appointed for the purpose of consulting and advising with the executor of Dr. Rush in carrying out the provisions of the will, in procuring such legislation as may be needed, and also for carrying into effect the second resolution, by taking measures for securing the erection of a fire-proof building for the reception of those parts of the library so to be retained, at such time and in such place as said committee may determine.

Nays	362
Yeas	213
Majority against	149

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Henry J. Williams, Esq., the executor of Dr. James Rush, as the acceptance of this company of the bequest made by his will, and that the letter transmitting the same shall acknowledge the high appreciation by the company of the confidence reposed in them by Dr. Rush, and of their cordial willingness to unite in carrying out in the most beneficial way his philanthropic intentions.

Nays	293
Yeas	298
Majority against	25

The above resolutions are those reported by the Joint Committee of Stockholders and Directors.

The following additional resolution was offered by Hon. Henry M. Phillips:—

Resolved, That the acceptance of the stockholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia is upon the express provision that so much of the present collection of books and other property of the company as may by the directors be deemed expedient, shall be retained in the present or some central position for general use and circulation.

Nays	316
Ayes	259
Majority against	57

It will be seen that by a very close vote the legacy is accepted unconditionally. The contest was quite spirited during the day. Both sides claimed a victory, and it was not until after 7 o'clock in the evening that the result was announced.

VIRGINIA.

Election of United States Senators—Lieutenant-Governor Lewis and Judge Johnston Chosen.

RICHMOND, Oct. 19.—In the House to-day, a communication was received from General Canby, thanking them for the privilege of the floor voted him yesterday.

The resolution relative to the recent elections in the North, introduced yesterday, was tabled. A joint resolution was offered memorializing Congress to grant a general amnesty, in the manner prescribed in section three of the fourteenth amendment. Referred to a committee.

In the Senate a resolution looking to carrying out educational provisions of the constitution was laid on the table, on the ground that such resolutions were not within the province of the Senate as now organized.

Both Houses went into an election for United States Senators, and elected Lieutenant Governor John F. Lewis for the long, and Judge J. W. Johnston, of Washington county, for the short term. The Wells-Republican candidates, Alexander Sharp and L. H. Chandler, received the votes of their friends. The election was made by a strict party vote, with the exception of three Wells members, who voted for Lewis and Johnston.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Cuba Seized and Her Captain Arrested—Her Crew Turned Ashore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 19.—The Cuba was libelled to-day, and the United States Marshal boarded her and demanded the surrender of the ship into his hands. Commodore Higgins declined to surrender the ship except to an officer of the United States navy, and under a direct order from the President. After some delay, Lieutenant Commander Pierson, of the United States gunboat Frolic, came on board the Cuba, and demanded the surrender of the ship, showing an order direct from the President for the Cuba to be turned over to him.

Higgins then surrendered his record and his vessel to Pierson, and himself as a prisoner of war to the navy of the United States. The Cuban flag was hauled down by the United States authorities, and the entire crew were put ashore in a penniless condition. The affair in some of its aspects is regarded here as an outrage, especially the turning loose in our city of over one hundred sailors and marines entirely beyond restraint or control of their officers. In anticipation of trouble a large special police force is to be put on duty to-night.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6'16 | MOON RISES.....
SUN SETS....5'13 | HIGH WATER.....1'32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos...	Oct. 5
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 7
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 8
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Oct. 9
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via Hal...	Oct. 9
Cella	London	New York	Oct. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Oct. 21
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 23
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 23
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 30
U. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 21
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 21
Eagle	New York	Havana via Nas...	Oct. 21
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 23
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 28
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Caprera, Blanchard, Portland, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Lucy, Hurlburt, Eastport, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr A. M. Bird, Merrill, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Messrs. T. S. Smith, H. L. Scott, L. E. Cleary, A. J. Logan, John Cummey.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. On Monday afternoon, off Absecom, fell in with steamship Whirlwind, from Philadelphia for Providence, with her valve stem broken, and brought her to this port, where she will repair immediately, and leave to-morrow afternoon for her port of destination.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr A. C. Woodbury, Carlisle, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr W. Donnelly, Lynch, from New Haven.
Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, from New London.
Schr Billow, Hodgdon, from Providence.
Schr F. Harmer, Brooks, from Greenport.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 19.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Myrtle, with brimstone, for Baltimore.

D. W. Stevens, with railroad iron, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

James Hand; J. H. Davis; J. J. Wolcott; Sunshine; O. Nims; A. H. Griswold; and John Donavan, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst.

Ship Lalla Rookh, Sutherland, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 8th inst.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque Lesanto, Bell, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst.

Barque S. W. Holbrook, Jenkins, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 18th inst.

Barque R. W. G. Dodge, Munro, at Georgetown, S. C., 7th inst. from Charleston.

Barque Lady Hilda, Miller, hence, at Liverpool 6th inst.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 13th inst. lat. 35 53, long. 74 49, with foremast sprung.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, cleared at New York 18th inst. for Pernambuco and Bahia.

Brig Therese Butler, Butler, hence, at Salem 16th inst.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, hence, at Leghorn 4th inst.

Brig Nuevitas, Trask, cleared at Portland 16th inst. for Cadiz, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Whitney Long, Hall, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia (as reported), passed Hell Gate 18th inst.

Schrs Transport, Gandy, and Ontario, Somers, hence, at Norfolk 17th inst.

Schr George S. Reppilier, Miller, at Norfolk 17th inst. from James River for Philadelphia.

Schrs F. L. Smith, Smith, and Elizabeth Edwards, Corson, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schr M. E. Staples, Dinsmore, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 18 h inst.

Schr Quickstep, Smith, hence for Pawtucket, passed Hell Gate 18th inst.

Schr E. A. Conkling, Daniels, hence, at Marblehead 15th instant.

Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

Schrs T. G. Smith, Lake; R. & S. Corson, Corson; and W. R. Genn, Small, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schr Katie P. Lunt, Lunt, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 17th inst.

Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, for Philadelphia, passed Holmes' Hole A. M. 18th inst.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 18th inst., and sailed again.

Schrs Sarah J. Bright, Shaw; Rachel Seaman, Seaman; Electa Bailey, Smith; and Mary Augusta, Lord, hence for Boston; R. H. Wilson, Harris, and H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Boston for Philadelphia; Iona, Kendall, hence for Portsmouth, and Kienzle, Steelman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 18th inst.

Schr S. P. Hawes, Jackson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Blendel, Chapman, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, and Custie Wilson, Floyd, Boston for do., at Newport 18th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence at Newport 18th inst.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 18th instant.

Schrs J. Truman, Gibbs, and Lamartine, Butler, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 17th inst.

Schr Margaret Reinhart, Hand, and Nightingale, Beebe, hence, at Providence 18th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the Wooden Beacon on Western Bar Lubec Narrows, Maine, was carried away in the severe gale of the 4th inst. A Spar Buoy will mark the danger until further notice.

Notice has also been given that the 3d class wooden Nun Buoy, placed to mark Bantam Ledge, entrance to Townsend Harbor, Me., went adrift from its moorings in the late storm. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

The Can Buoy marking the south point of Goat Island, Newport inner harbor, has gone from its mooring, and is now some 300 or 400 yards southwest from where it belongs.

The Buoy on Long Bed, below Providence, opposite the Powder House, has gone adrift, and several vessels have been ashore in consequence. It should be replaced immediately.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.

Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.

10 8t§3 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

9 22tf WILLIAM S. HILLES, Secretary and Treasurer.

REMOVAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY Commenced business at its NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 1m

MORNING GLORY. It is an admitted fact that the MORNING GLORY BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON, 10 6 1mip Nos. 209 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £3,000 000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 9 21 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 9 23

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mananna y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION DE bonis non having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of ANDREW CURCIER, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to J. MORRIS HARDING, Administrator, 9 29w6t No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

ESTATE OF JACOB DE COURSEY.—Letters Testamentary on the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims will present the same, and those indebted make payment to ELIZABETH A. DE COURSEY, JOHN G. DE COURSEY, and JACOB DE COURSEY, 10 6 wf§* No. 1806 MASTER Street.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 226 Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON. EASTON & McMAHON, *SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS* No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 1265

DAVID FLEMMING, CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER, No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market. Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street. Preparation for business or college. 10 9 1m

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 1635 CHESNUT Street. 10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1625 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stath 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA. PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class. Apply to 10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A First-class Primary Department. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT CLAYMONT, Delaware, twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Rev. J. STURGES PEARCE, Rector. From Rev. Dr. Clemson, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont.

"My acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Pearce and his Boarding School has impressed me with his peculiar aptitude to manage boys, and make them happy in their school relations. My impression is that he is a successful teacher. "JOHN B. CLEMSON.

"Claymont, July 15, 1868."

From Rev. Charles Breck, Wilmington, Del.

"Trinity School, Claymont, has my full confidence, and most cheerfully do I recommend it as an institution combining all the refinement and cultivation of a Christian home with the most thorough discipline.

"A student in my charge, and placed there by me, improved to my entire satisfaction. "CHARLES BRECK, "Rector of Trinity Church.

"Wilmington, July 28, 1869."

Persons having boys whom they wish to place away from home are invited to visit this school, or to address the Rector. 10 2 swlm

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM, NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET. OPEN THIS DAY, 10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2·50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices. 40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2. 16 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4·50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value. Also, a full stock of all kinds of RIBBONS, SILKS, HATS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC. ETC., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WEYL & ROSENHEIM, 10 18 1m NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE. No. 1528, 30 by 157. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN, 8 31 No. 138 N. NINTH Street.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 929 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 208 South FOURTH Street, 10 2m PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 546 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF. OFFICE OF A. C. S., FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA., October 8, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office until 12 M., October 30, 1869, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. The Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1869.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to WILLIAM PRINCE, First Lieutenant Ordnance, 10 8fmwf§t Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE. AND RO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM M. MERRICK. JOHN R. COPE.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. EVERY ONE DELIGHTED with the new Play by Boucicault, in three acts, written expressly for MISS LAURA KEENE, HUNTED DOWN; HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH. The Press unanimous in praise of its merit.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1869.

THE RUSH BEQUEST AND THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia Library yesterday decided, by a vote of 298 to 293, to accept "the legacy of Dr. James Rush according to the terms expressed in his will." The rooms of this ancient and honorable institution presented a scene of unusual activity while the ballots were being deposited, and the number of votes polled, as well as the closeness of the contest, afford abundant evidence of the earnestness of the contending parties. The decision in favor of an acceptance of the bequest was won under the most unfavorable circumstances, and it by no means fully or fairly represents the disposition of a large body of stockholders. The number who were opposed to such acceptance, under all circumstances, is comparatively limited, but their ranks were largely reinforced by those who were influenced by the opinion of eminent lawyers that the proper time for a decision has not yet arrived, as well as those who favored acceptance on condition that a distinct circulating library should be maintained on the present or some other equally central location. The proposition to maintain a separate library was also submitted in such a confusing and perplexing manner, that although it was defeated at the election yesterday, we have little doubt that it would meet the approbation of a large majority of the stockholders if it was unencumbered by other issues. Of the two leading parties one recommended the passage of the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That so much of the present collection of books and other property of the company as may by the directors be deemed expedient, shall be retained in the present or some other central position for general use and circulation."

This resolution was defeated by a vote of 213 yeas to 362 nays, mainly in consequence of the opposition of the other leading party, who at the same time advocated the passage of the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the acceptance of the stockholders of the Library Company is upon the express provision that so much of the present collection of books and other property of the Company, as may by the Directors be deemed expedient, shall be retained in the present or some other central position, for general use and circulation."

This resolution was defeated by a vote of 259 yeas to 316 nays, in consequence of the opposition of the party in favor of an unconditional acceptance: the portion of this party who desired two libraries making their wishes on that subject subordinate to their hostility to the "express provision" clause.

As a practical result a majority of the stockholders apparently condemn the maintenance of a circulating library on the present site, while there is little reason to doubt that at least three-fourths would favor such a policy as an independent proposition.

The voting indicates the existence of several distinct shades of sentiment which were not properly represented by the resolutions. All that is certainly known is that a small majority of those voting favored an unconditional acceptance of the bequest, and we presume the Directors will not, under the circumstances, consider the apparent decision against a library on the present site as binding and conclusive.

The following article in the monthly gossip of *Lippincott's Magazine* for November probably foreshadows the course they had intended to pursue if all the resolutions recommended by Messrs. Fraley, King, Marsh, Longstreth, and Carson had been adopted:—

"The Library Company of Philadelphia, it is understood, will accept, on the conditions prescribed in his will, the munificent bequest of the late Dr. Rush, amounting to more than a million of dollars; so that in a few years its priceless collection of books will be safely housed in a fire-proof building. It is intended to keep the circulating department of the institution in the present location—the Ridgway Branch, at Broad and Christian, being designed rather as a library of reference, like the Astor Library and the British Museum. It is estimated that, after the executor of Dr. Rush has completed the fireproof building provided for in his will, there will remain a handsome endowment to be handed over to the company for the maintenance of the Ridgway Branch. The Library Company will then become one of the most useful and creditable institutions in this city. Already we hear of two large and valuable private libraries—one of theology and the other of jurisprudence—which are to be added to the collection when there shall be a fireproof building in which to deposit them; and donations of money will not be wanting to place an institution in which Philadelphia has a just pride upon a solid foundation. Ultimately, the present edifice at Fifth and Library streets and the Law Buildings adjoining will be torn down and replaced by a fireproof building, to come out to the line of the street and to be erected at the expense of the fund now in hand and accumulating for that purpose. As the space required for the circulating department, reading-room, etc., will be limited, a considerable part of the proposed new building in Fifth street will be reserved for offices, which will bring in a handsome income. Altogether, the future prospects of this ancient and honorable company are most flattering."

We see no reason why the vote yesterday should lead to an abandonment of this policy, and certainly the project of maintaining a circulating library on the present site should not be given up before the stockholders distinctly approve such a change. Under such an arrangement the legacy will become an unmixed benefit, as it will provide for a structure in which the treasures of literature can be garnered up in Philadelphia until they assume proportions scarcely less imposing than the volumes which adorn the British Museum, and also furnish an income to replenish and sustain it.

MISS DICKINSON AS A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Miss Anna Dickinson has a certain kind of celebrity as a public speaker that suffices to attract a crowded audience whenever she is announced. This was proved last evening by the immense concourse of intelligent ladies and gentlemen that filled the auditorium of the Academy of Music to hear her discourse upon the Mormons and Mormonism, under the taking title of "Whited Sepulchres."

The audience was one that was in the highest degree complimentary to the lecturer, and it was for the most part composed of ladies and gentlemen who are not in the habit of patronizing any but the highest class of entertainments. It was such an audience as any speaker might have felt proud to appear before, and one that had a right to demand that the lecturer should put forth all her strength, and give the best performance she was capable of. It is doubtful, however, whether there was a single person in all that great assembly that, as the lecture proceeded, did not feel admiration merging into pity, and give a grand sigh of relief when the affair was over. The enterprising manager of the "Star" course of lectures esteemed Miss Dickinson to be a sure paying card, or he would not have selected her to inaugurate his series of entertainments. She did not belie his expectations, as the large attendance last evening sufficiently proved, but the question now arises, what are Miss Dickinson's attractions? Do people attend her lectures because they expect to hear a thoughtful and eloquent exposition of a great subject, or is the lecturer looked upon as a natural curiosity like the double-headed girl, the bearded woman, the lightning calculator, the what is it, or the great American pie-biter? We have no wish to be disrespectful, but such an idea is obviously suggested by the discourse to which we were treated last evening. Our opinion has always been, that women are entitled to all the liberty they can claim, to fill any honorable field of employment for which they are competent. On the stage the women rival the men, and often surpass them, for there are now before the public no such male artists as Ristori and Janauschek. If women are endowed with the gift of eloquence, there is no good reason why they should not ascend the rostrum and entertain and instruct their audiences with words of wit and wisdom. This field is one that is, in many respects, suited to women, but we have a right to demand that female lecturers, like female actresses and female authors, shall be amenable to the same rules of criticism as their male competitors. If women have anything that is worth saying, and if they know how to say it, by all means let them appear as lecturers. But an intelligent public expects that those who do so shall treat us to something more than weak twaddle and coarse vituperation about subjects that they do not half understand. Miss Dickinson has a certain ability as a speaker, and there her merits end. She has never started a new idea or shed a new light on any of the subjects she has taken up, and her discourses, from first to last, have been made up of the commonest of commonplaces upon the usual topics that occupy the minds of the little knot of female rightists who mistake their own clamor for interest on the part of the public in their schemes. It was announced that last evening Miss Dickinson would relate her opinions of the Mormons as gathered during her recent visit to Salt Lake City, and her audience fully expected an exposition of the Mormon system from a woman's standpoint. It is needless to say that such a lecture could be made intensely interesting; and although some persons in the audience, whose estimate of Miss Dickinson was critical rather than enthusiastic, knew pretty well what to expect, a great number were sadly disappointed and left the house under the decided impression that they had been imposed upon by false pretences. Miss Dickinson related nothing about the Mormons that was not well known already to every one of her hearers, and her only references to them were a few side remarks, brought in without any pretense of connection, merely for the purpose of seeming to carry out the promises made, while the lecture itself was a mere diatribe on the subject of women's rights, a repetition of which has been said over and over again by the Susan Anthonys, Cady Stantons, Dr. Mary Walkers, and other aspiring females who are ambitious to wear the breeches, and who are at once objects of ridicule with the men and of contempt with their own sex. If the public like this sort of thing, of course they have a right to patronize it, but if one of the male gender, gifted with twice the oratorical ability of Miss Dickinson, were to make a practice of spouting such stuff, he would not attract a dozen auditors to any one of his discourses. We are, therefore, forced to conclude that Miss Dickinson is not esteemed for the eleganee of her style, the splendor of her eloquence, the profundity of her thought, the brilliancy of her wit and humor, for she has none of these, but that the public look upon her as a *lusus naturæ*, and experience the same sort of delight in listening to a vituperative woman on the platform as they do in beholding Mr. Pearce putting his hand into the lion's mouth, the Japanese juggler ascending his ladder of swords barefooted, Lydia Thompson in spangled tights dealing out indecent witticisms, or any of the other monstrous novelties that are afforded under the name of amusements. Miss Dickinson pretends to appeal to a better class of auditors than the performers we have mentioned, and intelligent people, such as assembled to hear her last evening, have a right to be treated to something better than the entertainment that was offered; and if Miss Dickinson could have stood in the lobby and heard the remarks that were made as the audience passed out, we entertain a hope that she would have felt heartily ashamed of herself. In a matter of this kind it is the duty of the public press to speak plainly, and in expressing this decided opinion we have nothing but the heartiest good will for the lady and the best wishes for her legitimate success in the profession she has adopted.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

On the 1st of September California held a State election for members of the Legislature and county officers, resulting in a Democratic victory, which will cause that State to reject the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. To-morrow another election is to be held to fill two vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court, the term of office being for a period of ten years. Lorenzo Sawyer, one of the present Judges, and O. C. Pratt, are the Republican candidates, and J. B. Crockett and William B. Wallace the Democratic candidates. During the past few years the State has been virtually Democratic, although General Grant received a majority last November of 506, in a total vote of 108,660. At the election for Judges of the Supreme Court just previous, the Democratic majority, on a very light vote, was 2539, and in 1867 it was as high as 9546. In the last Legislature there was a Republican majority of 4 in the Senate and a Democratic majority of 24 in the House, giving a Democratic majority of 20 on joint ballot. With all these facts in view, a Democratic triumph to-morrow is to be anticipated. There appears to be but little interest in the result, and the vote will probably be a light one. The election of Judges was recently separated from that of the other State officers, to secure, if possible, the selection of capable men without regard to their party affiliations; but thus far the plan appears to have worked badly. Little interest is taken in the judicial election by the mass of the people, and thus a few zealous politicians are generally enabled to fix the thing up as best suits their own views and interests.

AT IT AGAIN.

We have received a copy of a call for a Woman Suffrage Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, during the month of November, appended to which is a modest request for us to copy all the names appended—about one hundred in number—"as they are important to show the people the character of the movement." Just so, and as full half of the signers of the call are of the masculine gender, "the character of the movement" will be evident to our readers without troubling them with the full list. But the list, such as it is, presents a very curious mixture. Henry Ward Beecher, the model evangelical preacher, is cheek by jowl with Andrew Jackson Davis, the crazy philosopher of the "harmonious coronation" school of infidelity; George William Curtis, one of the most elegant scholars and effective speakers in the the country, in close association with such dribblers as Lucy Stone, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, and Mary A. Livermore; and Alfred H. Love, the Philadelphia apostle of peace, in kindly sympathy with Amelia Bloomer, whom we take to be the great original Bloomer of all time. From all of which, "the character of the movement" is still further evident, and the publication of the complete list quite a waste of our valuable space.

The Railways of India.—During the "late unpleasantness" in this country, immense sums were expended in England to foster the growth of cotton in her Indian possessions, and by the aid of this lavishness several great lines of railway were constructed. The two principal, the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula, have now 2250 miles in operation, and when completed will extend 2763 miles, one-half more than the Pacific Railroad. These lines will connect Calcutta with Delhi, Madras with Baypore, Nagpore with Bombay, and Lahore with Kurrachee. The miles now in operation are 3942, and the miles under construction are 1665. For the building of these works, 3,529,000 tons of goods, of the value of $116,260,000, were shipped from England in 5339 ships. The capital required was secured by a five per cent. guarantee by the Government in India, and a total of $111,000,000 has already been paid as interest on the capital by the Government, of which amount $47,500,000 has been repaid out of the earnings of the roads. Last year 13,746,000 passengers were carried on these roads; of this number all but 700,000 were in third-class carriages. The passenger receipts were $6,880,000, and the freight, $16,600,000. The rolling stock comprises 937 locomotives, 2733 passenger cars, and 18,226 freight cars. The persons employed number 39,099, of whom 36,048 are natives. The effect of these increased facilities for travelling and for the interchange of commodities upon the semi-civilization of that country cannot be easily estimated; but the extension of commerce, education, and religious instruction must now be increased in a ratio far exceeding that of the past.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND LECTURE,
BY R. J. DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
Subject—"The Sham Family at Home."
The remainder of the series will be given in the following order:—
Oct. 25, MISS OLIVE LOGAN; Oct. 27, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX; Dec. 1, HON. CHARLES SUMNER; Dec. 3, REV. ROBERT COLLYER; Dec. 7, MARK TWAIN; Dec. 9, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Dec. 16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.
10 20 2t

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—THE STATED Monthly Meeting of the Institute will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 20th instant, at 8 o'clock. JAMES R. NAPIER, F. R. S., Marine Engineer, of Glasgow, will read a paper on the Ejector Condenser.
It WILLIAM HAMILTON, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY.
NOTICE.—A dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 16th inst.
S. ALTER, Secretary.
10 19 3t*

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,171,415·56
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000·00	
Bonds on hand	141,000·00	
Real Estate, productive	132,121·10	
		$1,944,536·66
Legal-tender Notes and Certificates	346,174·00	
National Bank Notes	24,399·00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	7,949·19	
Premiums	9,927·00	
Due from other Banks	399,912·29	
		788,358·48
Expenses and Taxes		27,203·93
Total		$2,760,100·07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,000,000·00
Circulation		417,500·00
Deposits		1,208,843·91
Surplus fund	$19,713·61	
Profit and loss	50,037·55	
		73,751·16
Total		$2,760,100·07

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Philadelphia, October 15, 1869. 10 18 mw6t

CLOTHING.

WHERE DO THE PEOPLE BUY THEIR CLOTHES?

Just look at the way the people all
Are rushing and crowding to GREAT BROWN HALL,
To buy Fine Clothes for the present Fall!
THE CLOTHES OF ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Just look at the Clothes! A monstrous heap!
Stylish, Substantial, Rich, and CHEAP;
Such as we find it a pleasure to keep;
MADE BY ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Just think of such goods! And think of the price!
So low, for garments so rich and nice!
You hardly need to think of it twice;
BUT YOU BUY OF ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Every sort of Fine Fall Garments
Of every sort of exquisite material,
All the nobbiest styles,
All the choicest patterns,
All the lowest prices,
AT THE
Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS AND CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of Piece Goods for Gents' Wear. 10 20 wfm6wrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 13 3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mw f 4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

MINCED MEAT.
MINCED MEAT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
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MINCED MEAT.
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MINCED MEAT.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.
The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCE MEAT, as universally known all over the country.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA.
For Sale by all Grocers. 10 8 tfrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ISSUED THIS DAY,
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.
With Two Fine Full-Page Engravings.
CONTAINING
I.
"THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON,"
A New Novel of Great Interest. By Anthony Trollope. Part V. With Two Illustrations.
II. DAUGHTERS OF TOIL. A Poem. By Evangeline M. Johnson.
III. WEAR AND TEAR. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.
IV. MURDER MOST FOUL.
V. FUEL.
VI. A CATCH. By F. H. Stoddard.
VII. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. A Novel. Part XI. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
VIII. THE SATISFACTION USUAL AMONG GENTLEMEN.
IX. THE GREAT FLOOD.
X. JAFFA TO JERUSALEM.
XI. WATCHING FOR DAWN. A Poem. By Prof. Henry Hartshorne.
XII. GEORGE D. PRENTICE.
XIII. FIRST AND LAST OF THE BUCCANEERS.
XIV. RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ATTACHÉ.
XIII. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XIV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.
For sale at all the Book and News Stores. Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents.
SPECIAL PREMIUM.
The numbers of Lippincott's Magazine for 1869, from July, containing the commencement of Mr. Trollope's Story, will be mailed to any party sending one subscription ($4 00) to the Magazine for 1870, between this date and December 1.
Lippincott's Magazine, with Sunday Magazine, $6 50 per annum; with Good Words for the Young, $5 50.
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10 18 mw2t Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET St., Philada.

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BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.
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A YEAR IN SUNDAY-SCHOOL. From the Journal of an old teacher. 18mo, cloth, 65 cents.
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Just published and for sale by the
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10 19 mw6t

JUST PUBLISHED BY
PORTER & COATES,
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HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS. With Short Biographical and Critical Notices. By Charles Knight, author of "A Popular History of England," etc., etc. Elegantly printed on the finest paper. 6 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, $10 50; or bound in 3 vols., thick crown 8vo, fine English cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, per set, $7 50.
Selecting some choice passage of the best standard authors, of sufficient length to occupy half an hour in its perusal, there is here food for thought for every day in the year; so that if the purchaser will devote but one-half hour each day to its appropriate selection, he will read through these six volumes in one year, and in such a leisurely manner that the noblest thoughts of many of the greatest minds will be firmly implanted in his mind forever. We venture to say, if the editor's idea is carried out, the reader will possess more information and a better knowledge of the English classics at the end of the year than he would by five years of desultory reading. They can be commenced at any day of the year. The variety of reading is so great that no one will ever tire of these volumes. It is a library in itself. 2 23 mwf3rp

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.
ALL THE NEW BOOKS,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, and
CHROMOS,
SOLD AT
TURNER BROTHERS & CO.'S,
PUBLISHERS,
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10 19 3t rp Above Eighth street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have now possession of the entire premises
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwf4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
9 1 mwf rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.
JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 1mrp*

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warerooms of
BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.
ALBRECHT, RIKER & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH S

HATS AND CAPS.
REMOVAL.—JONES & TEMPLE HAVING removed from No. 29 South NINTH Street to No. 929 CHESNUT Street,
would respectfully call the attention of their friends to their new location, where they have just opened a new stock of Gents' Dress Silk and Felt Hats, including all the latest London and New York styles, together with a general assortment of goods pertaining to the trade. Your patronage and influence are solicited.
DAVID P. JONES,
10 14 6t rp WILLIAM TEMPLE.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

SEWING MACHINES.
TO AN INTELLIGENT PUBLIC!
Sewing by machinery has long ceased to be a chimerical idea. The only point in doubt is, which is the BEST.
THE PARHAM
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
We do most emphatically and earnestly pronounce to be that
GREAT DESIDERATUM
So long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentialities of
A PERFECT MACHINE
ARE COMBINED,
THE PARHAM
Sewing Machine Company
Having purchased all the old patents of Mr. CHARLES PARHAM, a well-known inventor of rare abilities, of twenty years' standing; also his several *new* and *very valuable Patents* for certain later improvements, and also, at a considerable expense obtained a general license to use the many patents owned by the old-established
WHEELER & WILSON CO.,
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By the employment of the oldest and most skilful mechanics and operators, and whose judgment and varied experience have been consulted, only those features of the numerous patents possessing *long-tried merit* are used. By such a grand combination
THE NEW PARHAM
IS, UNDOUBTEDLY,
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST!
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ITS MOVEMENTS AS SPEEDY AND AS LIGHT AS ANY OTHER MACHINE.
IT USES A STRAIGHT NEEDLE,
MAKING A TIGHT LOCK-STITCH
THAT CANNOT BE UNRAVELLED
PERFECTLY FAIR UPON BOTH SIDES,
IT HAS THE NEW NEEDLE-HOLDER,
NO SPRINGING OR BENDING OF THE NEEDLE IN CHANGING FROM COARSE TO FINE, THEREBY AVOIDING ALL DROPPED OR MISSED STITCHES.
IT USES THE CELEBRATED SHUTTLE-CARRIER.
NO RACE OR GROOVE EMPLOYED.
NO SOILING OR OILING OF THE THREAD.
NO FRICTION OR WEARING OF THE SHUTTLE
The largest piece of work will pass under it.
It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric
Without the use of paper underneath.
It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth, or
Linen Duck with Linen Thread,
Marseilles, Pique, and English Lastings,
Pass over Seams, or Turn Corners Perfectly
IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT, TUCK AND GATHER.
All machines finished in the highest degree of the art.
All Cabinet Furniture of the most beautiful and chaste designs.
THE PARHAM
New Family Sewing Machine
Is fully warranted in every particular. Full instructions furnished by obliging and experienced lady operators at the residence of a purchaser.
The Company will furnish the instrument upon equitable and easy terms.
Principal Office and Salesrooms,
No. 704 CHESNUT Street,
10 15 6trp PHILADELPHIA.
THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
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Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
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UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE city.
DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mth§
HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.—Good workers, sold for want of use only. Apply at Stables of Knickerbocker Ice Company, TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets. 10 6 18trp*
JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 sw§

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

Broadway Architecture.

It is impossible even for the indifferent man to walk along Broadway for any distance without being pricked into admiration of what Joe Gargery would call the "architectooralooral" improvements going on. An extremely industrious architectural Midas seems to be at work, transforming everything, not into gold but into marble and granite. At the corner of Broadway and Cedar street, for instance, the New York Equitable Life Insurance Company are putting up a building of giant proportions and built of Concord granite. Each of the immense front windows of this structure has an area of nearly two hundred square feet. You might exhaust the thesaurus of cyclopic terms in endeavoring to convey a just idea of the proportions of the several parts. The general vestibule, for instance, is larger than that of any other insurance company in the world. The building is expected to be occupied early in the spring, and the interest on its outlay will be more than realized in the rents. At the corner of Leonard street and Broadway is another superb structure, erected at the expense of one million dollars, and shortly to be occupied by the New York Insurance Company. It is built in the English Renaissance style, and the Broadway front is of white marble. The only departure from the general magnificence of the building is the Catherine lane front, which is partly of brick. Upon these two buildings, which are intended by the respective companies that are to occupy them as rivals to one another, about three million dollars have been expended. Like most great rivals, it is impossible to give the preference to either. Both are very beautiful acquisitions to Broadway. The Equitable Assurance pretends to more dignity and repose; the Life Insurance to the greater grace and liveliness. The interior appointments and toilet appliances of both include the most delicate and luxurious inventions of the present day; and if a clerkly life were a notoriously happy one, I think I should not hesitate long as to which company I should honor by accepting a sinecure there.

Cash Down.

These are the only terms upon which meals are provided at a certain restaurant which has just been opened on Broadway. Its proprietor has evidently, some time or other, fallen a victim to one of those artists in dinner-getting who are in the habit of ordering everything on the bill of fare, and handing the cashier ten cents in payment therefor. At any rate, he has opened shop on the principle that you must not only pay for what you eat, but before you eat it. You order whatever you desire, and upon its being laid before you, you are expected to show the color of your money before conveying a morsel to your mouth. This, you perceive, is a great test-system. Fail to mark it you stigmatize yourself as a [illegible] shown the door with ignominy. If you do your character is saved, and you eat your dinner with the consciousness of having done [illegible]

Good Time for Thieves.

The opportunity which the thieves of New York have been waiting for so long has come at last. One of the first acts of the new captain of the Broadway squad was to remove from the Broadway stages all special detectives, who were in the habit of riding up and down, for the purpose of detecting diamond thieves and pickpockets generally. Henceforth, these gentlemen—the pickpockets, I mean—will have no difficulty in pursuing their profession. All they will have to do will be to jump in the car or the stage, as the case may be, to snatch whatever they fancy, and to jump out again. The accomplished thief need not fear being seized by any well-dressed detective, for that institution has been done away with, at least so far as the cars and stages are concerned, and the business of purse-snatching promises to become easy and lucrative.

Amusements.

Mr. Maurice Neville, who, if memory is faithful to her seat in this distracted globe, was, two or three years ago, a member of the stock company at the Philadelphia Walnut Street Theatre, is, I perceive, announced as "the young Hungarian tragedian, from the Imperial Theatre, Vienna," and will soon make his appearance as "Othello," at the Stadt Theatre in this city, where they are at present supporting German *opera bouffe*. The German *debutants* whom we have lately had here are not very great successes, but I hope Mr. Neville will be an exception.

The critics are divided here as to the merits of *Mary Warner* as a play, although they all agree as to Miss Bateman's representation of the title *role*. That is eminently fine throughout—quite melting enough to overcome the old-time objection to her acting as being occasionally cold.

A Carbonic Acid Gas Extinguisher.

To-morrow afternoon, at three, an experiment of a novel nature is to be tried at the Battery. It is nothing less than an attempt to extinguish fire by the use of carbonic acid gas. The Empire Fire Extinguishing Company is to perform the experiment, and is confident that it will succeed.

Father Hyacinthe Fatigued.

Fatigue has been the condition of Pere Hyacinthe ever since his arrival on these shores. Al attempts of newspaper people to view or interview him have thus far been unsuccessful. The ranks of all the newspaper staff were canvassed, and those men were selected who spoke French and had cheek. It was all no use. To every one the same answer was returned:—"Father Hyacinthe was reposing after his ocean voyage, and could not be disturbed." A distinguished cattle-yard reporteress sent up a pretty little pleading, scented note, but even *she* got shown the cold shoulder. The good father has thus far shown more moral courage than was anticipated even from him; he has succeeded in passing his first day in America unseen by mortal newspaper eyes.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR PRICES FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' *Fall Clothing guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed all purchasers in every respect, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.*

STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP *of our Ready-made Garments superior to any stock of Ready-made Goods in Philadelphia.*

ALSO, CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of Goods in the Piece, to be made up to order in the best and finest manner.*

Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 603 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LADIES, LOOK!

DOLLAR VEST, NICELY BOUND.
DOLLAR VEST, FINE FABRIC.
DOLLAR VEST, FULL FASHION.

The vest and other grades of ladies', children's, and men's wears, which Mr. Finn is offering at attractive prices, are meeting with large sales. Look at the goods before buying.

JOHN M. FINN,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

75-CENT LADIES' VEST.

75-CENT LADIES' VEST.

Attention is called to the 75-cent Ladies' Vest, best offered for the money.

The following Mr. Finn also presents at remarkably low prices:—

Children's Vests, 40c. and up.
Ladies' Vests, full fashion, $1.
Ladies' Vests, regular, fine, $2.
Gents' Shirts, good, $1.
Gents' Drawers, fine, $1.
Ladies' Corsets, 75c., 95c., $1 20, $2, and $2 50.
Stockings at truly the lowest prices.

Mr. Finn is selling good goods at desirable prices. It is economy to patronize him.

JOHN M. FINN,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

THE 10-CENT ZEPHYR.

THE 10-CENT ZEPHYR.

This Zephyr, which Mr. Finn offers at the low price of 10 cents per ounce, is beautifully colored, and surpasses all domestic zephyrs in quality. Ladies preparing for fairs, or wishing to economize, will do well by looking at this article.

JOHN M. FINN,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets,
Philadelphia.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, have just received, by ship Stamler, the balance of that immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe. They have now the finest assortment of French China, Bohemian Glass and Fancy Goods ever seen in Philadelphia. Prices of all goods marked in plain figures. Store open until 9 o'clock.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 813 Market street.

TEN PACKAGES more of those celebrated malt vases and jardiners just received at GAY'S China Palace, No. 1022 CHESNUT Street. All works of art. Call and see them.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

CASSIMERE SUITS,
CAST'S Melton Suits,
Scotch Cheviot Suits,
Plaid Cheviot Suits,
Fancy Plaid Suits.
at CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the immense increase of trade at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT street, the proprietor has found it impossible to deliver all the goods sold, with five men and two horses, and has in consequence added another delivery team, and will keep on adding from time to time, as business warrants.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of

GEORGE F. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Second street.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GREAT VITALIZER.—This title may be fairly given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty years. During that long interval HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to have enjoyed unrivalled popularity. Many preparations have been got up to compete with it, but they have all fallen into its wake or sunk into oblivion for lack of patronage. From the first this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both medicinally and financially successful. Every year has added to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a preventive and curative, seems to have no assignable limit. The medical profession sanction and approve its use, and it is now at the head of the class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed SOVEREIGN TONIC OF THE AGE. The statistics of the United States Revenue Department will verify the statement that it stands alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its sales as compared with those of any other proprietary remedy advertised on this side of the Atlantic.

THE EXPLANATION of this fact may be comprised in a few words. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is at once the purest, the safest, and the most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best antidote to every variety of malarious disease. Hence it is especially adapted to the present season of chilling dews and unwholesome vapors.

THE SALE

OF THE SEASON!!

A LARGE LOT OF

FALL OVERCOATS,

Together with

AN IMMENSE NUMBER

OF

WALKING AND DRESS SUITS,

AND ALSO

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS

INNUMERABLE,

Now selling at

LOWER PRICES

than the same goods are offered at by any other house the city,

AT

THE PEOPLE'S GREAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

OAK HALL,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

RILEY—MELLEN.—On the 8th of July, 1869, by the Rev. J. A. Henry, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. MATTHEW RILEY to Miss MARY H. MELLEN, all of West Philadelphia.

DIED.

BROWN.—At St. Louis, Mo., on the morning of the 16th instant, in the 26th year of his age, WILLIAM H., son of Laura A. and of the late William H. Brown, of this city.

HUBBS.—On the 17th instant, Mr. JOHN H. HUBBS, only son of the late Allen J. Hubbs, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, and Solomon's Lodge, No. 114, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father-in-law's residence (Mr. David Bird), No. 1542 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SOMMERS.—On the 19th instant, JOSEPH S. SOMMERS, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 428 Taylor's avenue, Camden, N. J., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 114, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are fraternally invited to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN H. HUBBS.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Secretary.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made,
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm1 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL IMPORTATION.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS

DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS.

NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDER STO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALSO,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS

ALL WIDTHS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

10 28W PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE

AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 ffrp PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Has now in stock a splendid assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Embracing
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
VELOUR RUSSE,
SILK EPINGLINES,
SILK CHAIN PLAID POPLINS, PLAID SERGES, TARTAN PLAIDS, JASPE POPLINS, SILK STRIPE POPLINS,
PIM BROS. & CO.
FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, in all colors.
MERINOES, in all shades and qualities, including the new color,
BLEU LURNIERE. [9 11 5p

RAPSON'S

TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,

No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,

10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. S 21 mwf

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Cheap Goods, Bargains.

5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslins at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 18 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.

We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.

6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.

Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14swt1061 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

MOURNING GOODS.

TAMISES, DELAINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, CRETONNES,
BIARRITZ, DRAP D'IMPERIAL, DRAP D'ALMA, DRAP DE RUSSE, VELOUR OTTOMANS,

And every other variety for Mourning and Second Mourning.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mwf5m5p PHILADELPHIA.

J. CHAMBERS,

No. 810 ARCH STREET.

BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN

BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 9 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

J. JUEL,
No. 1330 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES,
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 10 1mrp

DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY,

FINE WATCHES,

FANCY GOODS,

NEW BRONZES.

BAILEY & CO.,

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

New Fall Importations Now Open.

FINE SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

BAILEY & CO.,

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

10 2 8W PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Will open on MONDAY MORNING, from New York Auction Sales and other sources:

Several Job Lots of Linen Goods under regular prices.
Linen Huckaback, unbleached, 12½c. a yard.
Scotch Diaper, all linen, 14c. a yard.
Linen Towels, 12½c.
Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, at 20, 23, 25, and 31 cents.
Cheap lots of Damask Towels at 25, 28, 40, and 50c.
Job lots of Linen Napkins at $1 20, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $3 a dozen.
Scotch Diaper by the piece at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, up to $5 apiece.
Linen Bird-eye, for aprons, fine qualities, at very low prices.
Marseilles Quilts at $4, $5, $6, $6 50, up to $12.
Colored Marseilles Quilts, a cheap lot, at $1 50 ps.
BLANKETS—BLANKETS.—A large assortment of Blankets at the very lowest market prices.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Flannels—Flannels.—15 bales all-wool and Domet Flannels, bought for cash, under regular prices. All-wool Flannels, at 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18, 25, 31, 37½, 44, and 50 cents a yard.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Plaid and Shirting Flannels, etc., etc.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, up to 50 cents a yard.
Black Alpacas, at 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 68, 75, 80, 90c. and $1.
Black Silks, Black Silks, at $2, $2 25, $2 50, up to $3 50 a yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Poplins, at 37 cents a yard.
Plaid Poplins, at 65, 75c., $1, up to $1 50 a yard.
Stripe Poplins, at 75c. a yard.
Black Velveteens, at very low prices.
Irish Roll Poplins, $1 25 a yard.
From New York, 5000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, bought for cash, under regular prices.
Dimity Bands, Guipure Bands, Infants' Waists, Registered Edgings, Coventry Ruffings, etc., etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Underwear.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, etc.
Children's Hosiery and Gloves, etc.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, choice colors.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all linen, S. 10, 11, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, and 31c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, etc., etc. 10 16 6m2d

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged feet attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the convenience of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

10 5 20t No. 230 South SECOND Street.

SHAWLS.

1869.

FALL TRADE.

ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES

AT THORNLEY'S

POPULAR CORNER,

Eighth and Spring Garden.

We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.

Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.

Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!

ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

GAY STRIPE SHAWLS.
GAY PLAID LONG SHAWLS.
MIXED LONG SHAWLS—Neat Borders.
MIXED LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
CHILDREN'S LONG SHAWLS.
MISSES' SQUARE SHAWLS.
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA. sw5

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection of

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

FURS.

SABLE FURS,

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY.

The subscriber having made the above articles a SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Established 44 years ago.

10 8 fw3mrp] JAMES REISHY.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8rp

WHITED SEPULCHRES.

Anna Dickinson on Salt Lake City and the Mormons—Harem Life and Woman Slavery.

Last evening, in the presence of a large audience, the "Star Course of Lectures" was inaugurated at the Academy of Music by Miss Anna E. Dickinson, who delivered her new lecture on "Whited Sepulchres; or, Salt Lake City."

The fair orattess commenced her address by quoting the old proverb of "See Rome and die." The new adage should read, "See Salt Lake City and live—live to work." She was aware that there was a growing sentiment in America against work; it was a growing feeling that men should learn from nature and not exert themselves. She had noticed in California that on the prairies there was an immense variety of wild oats and other kinds of crops and herbage that had been there time out of knowledge, and would probably continue time without thought. There were places on that Pacific land, that reached over the length and breadth of it, that had never been cultivated, but which were so beautiful as almost to call out the remark of Charles the Emperor, that "Florence was too pleasant to be looked upon only on holy days." Beautiful as the place was, however, it needed to be cultivated. As she travelled to and fro the streets of the new Sodom (Salt Lake City), and looked into people's faces and considered their existence, and looked at the evil in their midst, and thought of its continuance and the utter absolute carelessness of the people to this thing and about it, and saw how the evil was going on day by day; seeing this, she could not help recognizing the measure of damnation that was being filled up against all people that did not exert themselves in the matter; she stood still, and lifted up the voice of her soul and asked to die. But then she would like to live, knowing that there was a work to be done for the elevation of humanity. It was at the close of a beautiful June day that she first looked upon the city of the saints—a vast level stretch of plain; an inland sea of sapphire, reflecting a sapphire sky; range after range of mountains glowing through a marvellously clear air, whilst over all ranged the diamond bridge of the eternal wall of snow. In the midst of such a scene rose this whited sepulchre, fair unto the eye, pleasant to the contemplation of the traveller, but whose inhabitants were in the depths of hell. Wide, clean streets, miracles of cleanliness to the Eastern eye, with a stream flowing down the principal avenue, and little branch rivulets flowing through the gutters, so that one might drink the nectar of the gods from his front door. Each hut standing on its own patch of ground, literally surrounded and swamped by a mass of greenery, with flowers and shrubs loaded with their productions. Cleanliness, order, quiet—too quiet, in fact, as a stagnant pool was quieter than the flowing brook, but it could not be said to be purer—order perfect, quiet absolute: for the man who ruled Utah and Salt Lake had brains—brains sufficient, if they pleased, to govern this country or any other. Nowhere was there more absolute despotism, a more complete illustration of the power of a hierarchy than in the person of Brigham Young. When that man died—and God hasten the day—the bottom virtually dropped out of the tub. Heaven hasten the day! she said, although there would be a vast amount of inconceivably dirty water spilled over the world. The man's power was absolute; he was head of the Church and head of the State; he was absolute in authority—religious, civil, and military. The territory was districted, the city was districted, and over each of these districts was one of Young's intelligent tools, who was a bishop, a civil magistrate, and a judge of elections at the same time. Utah was not a Territory of the republic, it was a kingdom of Mormonism; it was not a part of the United States, it was a domain of Brigham Young. The elections there were by ballot, but they had the worst features of our open vote, for the system was so under the espionage of these men who presided over districts that each man's vote was known to the authorities, and the voter was accordingly immediately recognized as a faithful follower, a devout brother of the Church, to be rewarded and trusted; or he was a renegade, and was hunted down. Every dissatisfaction that grew to open revolt in Utah was speedily done away with by assassination. Regular military organization, each man trained to arms, hatred to the Government of the country, were inculcated in a system preached, once a month at least, in which a long list of their grievances against the United States were recounted; a system in which the people were told that the United States had no legal authority over them, and yet enjoining absolute subjugation to their own President, who had a revelation direct from heaven, which he announced the next Sabbath morning, when the wisdom of government or anything relating to his property was called into question. And he was always obeyed, even to the giving of one-fifth of their subsistence—for the benefit of the Church, of course—although Young went to Salt Lake a poor man, and was now the third depositor in the Bank of England. The strangest part of it was that there was not a man in authority in the Territory who was not an American—American brains monopolized the houses, the lands, the profits, the emoluments, and the wives. There was a very common mistake in regard to Utah, and that was that the women far outnumbered the men. Such was not the case: there were really more men than women. A great many had but one wife; the majority had no wives at all. The bishops of the Church, the apostles, the elders, and the governors of districts, have the money whereby they could support wives, and the young girls there, knowing that they would have an unhappy time if they married a poor man, looked after the comforts as much as possible. The theory of polygamy was universally adopted, believed, and supported by their lips and by their hearts; but it was not universally put into practice, for the simple reason that there were not women enough to carry it out. Order, cleanliness, quiet, peace, on the one side; on the other no schools—the speaker begged pardon, there were schools, buildings that would accommodate 100 to 300 pupils—but they were private family schools, one owned by Brigham Young, and that was filled with his offspring, and others belonging to the prominent men there, all crowded, but still belonging to one family. No free schools, no general system of education, no libraries, no reading-rooms, no morality in the streets or in the theatre. The last-named institution, like everything else of any value, was Brigham's own property. There was no happiness. The people wore a stolid, heavy countenance, and their laughter was without mirth. She had gone into the places they called homes, or at least where they lived, and found that as one wife after another came into the room they dropped a little curtesy and fell into a chair, and behaved not as wives, but as tolerated servitors in the presence of a chief. She had seen the children there, and as she heard of five out of six dying, and looked at the puny, sunken, stunted animals that remained, she could not help crying in bitterness to God that they too might be in their graves. She had looked into the houses and saw half a dozen rooms and half a dozen wives; in the theatre, where one man would be attended by a score of women, all of them his wives; where the half circle would be crowded with young girls, the daughters of one man, but the daughters of forty-three different living women. She heard stories bandied about the streets that Brigham Young would admire girls and afterwards discover they were his own daughters; and about Brigham's son Joseph, who excused himself from the society of United States officers on the ground that he wanted to go and make love to one of his mothers. She had met gentlemen—not illiterate creatures, but men of honor and respectability, trusted and lifted into the high places of the land by the consent of the people about them—who, in speaking of Utah, made remarks which were particularly pleasant to a woman who loved her own sex to hear. They thought Salt Lake a capital place, separations were easy, and divorces could be had almost for the asking. How would these men like their own wives, when off on a summer vacation, to speak and act as they, their lords, did? One circumstance that happened to her was amusing. The night she arrived in the city a serenade was given to some one in the hotel—it was not meant for her—and after a while some one cried for "Miss Dickinson." A dispute took place as to whether it was "Miss" or "Mister"—for these people were in the same difficulty respecting what are termed strong-minded people as the Americans were, and so the problem was solved by some one shouting, "Bring it out." On Sunday she went to their Tabernacle, and saw there sitting in the high places, well met, well received, John Todd; heard him preach a sermon wherein he apostrophized all these people as "fellow-sinners and brethren!" She heard him tell a story wherein it was stated that, differences of creed notwithstanding, all good people were sure of eternal salvation. He did not say Mormons by word, but if not by implication, then what was the story worth? and why was it told? and why in the presence of those people did he say that there was nothing necessary to their salvation but faith in Christ? Who were the men before him? There was Bishop Johnson, whose wives included four sisters and two nieces, and George D. Watt, a church reporter, married to, among others, his own half-sister, and Bolton, having a mother and daughter among his wives, and a host of men who count their twenty and more wives. These were the men with whom this man claimed kinship and brotherhood. John Todd, minister and divine, with such filth about him, did not cry out, "O God! where are Thy lightnings?" but looked at the case in all its loathsome bearings, and passed by it. The affairs in Salt Lake City were very much like the condition of affairs in every other city, with the exception that vices were not tolerated in one place whilst they were in the other. Brazen-faced things went openly on the streets in Utah that elsewhere wore a mask—that were covered up in some way; the underlying theory of saint and gentile, of Mormon and Christian, in regard to womankind, was very much the same in both places—that a woman belonged to a man, body and soul, and was to serve him till God released her, but the men were not so bound to their wives. The theory was that women were to help men, to derive their existence, so to speak, from them, but not to perfect themselves, not to make themselves strong, and then to give them what aid she could. A woman was a mother to his children, not her own. Her business was to be a wife and mother, and not a woman. That theory was as rife in the highly cultivated city of Boston as it was among the God-forsaken heathen in the desert plains of Salt Lake. John Todd's theory, a theory not only found in John Todd's mouth, but in the mouths of millions of people in America, was that the only duty of woman was that of motherhood—not at all a matter in a spiritual or mental sense, but physically. This was a theory entirely approved of by the Mormons. Stripped of all sentiment, of all glamor, of all delicate words and exquisite sentences, such was the real state of affairs in Utah. It was being stated that women were in favor of the system of polygamy. They were. So were the women of Turkey and Persia in favor of their system of selling females from the shambles. So were the women of this land in favor of being considered the weaker and irresponsible portion of mankind. She had got into conversation with the first wife of a Mormon, who had been legally married in England, and who then loved the man of her choice dearly, and could bear that no one should come between them, but who now was so callous, so stolid-looking, that she apparently did not care how many wives her husband had, or if she cared at all about the matter, it was that the more he had the better she would be pleased, and she had drawn this woman into conversation and painted to her her happy English home, and asked her if she had any idea of her husband ever taking to himself another wife if she would have married him. Then she saw the real woman; her heartstrings had been touched and she wept bitterly. Women bore the system; they did not love it. Speaking of the Mormon women led Miss Dickinson to speak in a lengthy manner of American women. She did not see why woman should be borne down by trammels of custom and antiquity as she was. She (the speaker) wanted to see women as well educated as men, who claimed that privilege because they were going to some profession. Had men ever any duties to perform that could compare with those of women? Did not woman form the character of the human race?—and for such work as that she required, if anything, finer tools and more skilful hands than man. The absurdities of custom? She had seen men enjoy themselves among the Sierra Nevadas on horseback; she had seen that they could leap on the horse's back, and could move freely in the saddle, riding fearlessly by the side of great precipices, but she had seen that not one of these things could a woman do. It would be decidedly improper for her to vault into a saddle. She must wait for assistance; and then must be pulled and pushed about in a horrible manner, and then afterwards must have help in going down or up a hill, when gentlemen were of course very ready to assist, and smiled and looked pleased, but at the same time voted them nuisances and bores. And then women could not go into dangerous places because she was so seated on a horse. Miss Dickinson had tried both ways. In just the same way did men and women go riding through the world. Man was allowed every liberty, but this was not the case with woman. She wanted to see nobler types of womanhood and manhood; such types as George William Curtis on the one side and Elizabeth Barrett Browning on the other. The women were not satisfied with their present condition, and their dissatisfaction did not arise from any woman's rights conventions, or anything of the kind, but it was the march of the age. The time was coming rapidly; the boats had entered the stream, and in them were such women as Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, and others, who led the van, and the banks were surrounded by men who laughed and jeered, just as they had long ago laughed to scorn Phillips and Garrison. But their scorn would be shortly turned to praise, as was always the case at the success of anything. She counselled woman to be sure of her own self-respect, and since God had made her a little lower than the angels and crowned her with glory and honor, let them see to it, as God himself commands, that no man take their crown.

INFANTICIDE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Social Science Congress has busied itself, as usual, with schemes for diminishing infanticide. So far as we can judge from the very abridged report which appears in the newspapers, the extreme absurdities which so often attach to the treatment of this subject by professed philanthropists were avoided by all but two speakers. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell is represented as urging "the great advantage of private charities for cases of women guilty of infanticide." We are inclined to believe that what this lady really urged must have been the advantages of foundling hospitals in preventing women from committing infanticide. Even with this correction Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell would be open to the charge of forgetting that, if foundling hospitals diminish infanticide, they greatly multiply illegitimate births. As the report stands, however, her suggestion is far more extraordinary. There are few things in morals more curious than the leniency with which virtuous women regard the crime of child murder in unmarried girls. They seem to admit that the fear of the shame and inconvenience following upon discovery does in some sort excuse the act. We believe we are right in attributing this sentiment to the majority of good women, and, if so, we commend the fact to Mr. Mill as a difficulty to be explained by those who believe in the moral and intellectual identity of the sexes. If women who have murdered their children are objects of private charity rather than of public justice, the theories of right and wrong which underlie our criminal legislation must be altered, and altered, as we think, materially for the worse. The other instance of the pity which is akin to lunacy was a paper by Dr. Green, who is represented as maintaining that "no woman of sound mind wilfully destroyed her offspring. It was done in the desperation of the moment." Dr. Green will hardly maintain that a mother who throws a child of five years old into the water is thereby shown to be mad, and if the maternal instinct is not unerring when there has been time for its development, why is to be infallibly relied on at the moment of childbirth? We should like to know the data on which the next speaker rests her "instances where young girls systematically murdered their children and learnt from their companions the art of committing this crime," because, if this statement can be substantiated, it would supply some useful suggestions for legislation. Comparing the two statements with one another, we fear that Mrs. Meredith is a good deal nearer the truth than Dr. Green.

The real difficulty of the case lies with juries rather than with mothers. The effect of the present law in deterring the latter from committing the crime has never been fairly tried. It is impossible to say what the effect of capital punishment is in this direction, when capital punishment is never inflicted. English juries have come in the case of infanticide to the same point as French juries have come to in murder generally—they allow for extenuating circumstances; and as in France the fact that a murder has been committed seems enough to constitute an extenuating circumstance, so with us the fact that the victim is the new-born child of the murderess is all that a jury demands to describe the crime by a charitable figure of speech as concealment of birth. The necessary immorality of this state of things hardly needs to be pointed out. It involves on the part of juries a systematic disregard of their oaths and a complete misconception of the part they have to play in the administration of justice. If a juryman's belief that the law assigning a particular penalty to a particular offense is a harsh law is to excuse him from holding that the commission of the offense has been satisfactorily proved, this mode of trial must ultimately degenerate into a capricious application of private fancies to legal issues. Upon most other questions an honest juryman would see this without difficulty, but when infanticide is concerned it seems to be wholly beyond his power of taking in. "The present humane administration of the law," which was praised at Bristol by Dr. Green, is not an "administration of the law" at all; it is a perversion of the law by juries who are encouraged to think themselves wiser than the Legislature, and entitled for that reason to set aside its commands whenever they chose. If any change in the prescribed treatment of infanticide is required, this is not the way in which it should be introduced. Whether it is possible to do anything towards bringing juries to a keener sense of the duties which the State requires of them it is difficult to say. They are the chartered libertines of our criminal jurisprudence, and there is hardly any means of reaching them, except the slow process of changing the sentiment of the class from which they are mostly taken. As it is, no one seems to care much about doing this. The frequent miscarriages of justice in the case of child murder are often enough alleged as a reason for altering the law to please jurymen; but it is very rare to hear them alleged as a reason why jurymen should be taught to conform to the law.

We do not deny that there are plausible arguments in favor of making a distinction between infanticide at the moment of childbirth, when it is hard, if not impossible, to pronounce whether the woman is really conscious of what she is doing, and infanticide at any after period. There are many cases, it may be urged, in which the guilt of killing a child a few minutes old and the guilt of killing a child a few weeks old ought to be measured by a different standard. But this distinction is one which it is extremely dangerous to reduce to rule. In themselves the two acts are absolutely identical. The only justification for treating the one more leniently than the other is that it may be presumed to be more frequently attended by a loss of that soundness of mind which is required for the commission of crime. But no one who reads the trials for infanticide at the moment of childbirth, or the coroners' inquests on new-born infants, which have been so increasingly frequent of late years, can fail to perceive that in many cases the circumstances point to an intention of murder deliberately formed in the mother's mind before the birth of her offspring. Why should such an act as this be visited with exceptional leniency? So far from deserving particularly mild treatment, it has, in an unusual degree, the element of cold-blooded deliberation which ought to make murder abhorrent to us. For a purely personal object—in some cases for a comparatively small object, such as the wish not to lose a good place—the woman determines to murder her own helpless infant. Surely, this does not make her a subject for sentimental compassion, exhibited in the form of a diminished penalty. Here, therefore, lies the difficulty of making any change in the law. If it is broadly laid down that infanticide at the moment of childbirth shall be distinguished from other child murders—and we presume that the most ardent reformers do not propose that the slaughter of a child by its own mother shall never be placed in the category of capital offences—how can it be ensured that the mother had not planned the murder all along, and selected that particular moment for committing it because she knew that by so doing the consequences of discovery would be less serious? The doctrine that delays are dangerous can never be safely preached to an intending murderess. The truth is that if the jurisdiction now exercised by the Home Secretary were placed on a proper footing, and the reason for commuting sentences were stated in some public way, cases of infanticide are exactly those which would be most open to this method of treatment. We want a stringent administration of the law, tempered in special cases by a judicious exercise of the prerogative of mercy. In this way juries might perhaps be induced to do their duty and return a verdict in accordance with the evidence, while the public conscience would be saved the annoyance of seeing women executed for a crime for which they were not fully responsible.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 1874	$208,500·00
130,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
80,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	80,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
24,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	26,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,105,900	Par. Cost, $1,086,604·25.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	325,426·24
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $2156. Estimated value	1,813·0
	Cash in bank	$116,153·07
	Cash in drawer	413·65 116,563·73
		$1,647,307·80

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Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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Good risks of any class accepted.
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FIRST CABIN	Payable in Gold.	STEERAGE	Payable in Currency.
To London	$100	To London	$36
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Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
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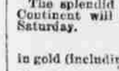

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Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
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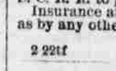

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REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
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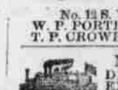

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

From an excellent article by Justin McCarthy on the English universities we quote as follows:—

The English University system, as the last few generations have known it, is, or was, something peculiar to England. No other country I know of ever had anything like it; I may safely venture to say that no country will ever again have anything like it. It bears no resemblance, except in the mere fact of its being an educational system, to the University scheme as it exists in France, in Germany, or in America; nay, it is utterly unlike the University system of Scotland. It affected, to an almost inconceivable degree, the social and even the political life of England. It moulded the thoughts, the habits, the manners, the very external appearance of whole masses of Englishmen.

Perhaps it is not too much to say that between the University man and the man who had never been to one of the universities, there has existed a difference which never could be effaced in a lifetime, and which any observer of ordinary penetration could detect almost at a glance. The results of the University system penetrated and permeated English literature. The University man was a distinct figure, belonged to a distinct genus which could not be mistaken. One University man might be very unlike another, to be sure; but still both were distinctly University men, by virtue of the common possession of attributes distinguishing both from other classes of men, just as a black horse and a white horse, however unlike each other, are both unmistakably horses, and can never be confounded with dogs. The difference between a French military officer and a *pekin;* between a student of Heidelberg and a Philister; between a sailor and a marine; between a Turk and a Greek, an English Episcopal clergyman and an Irish Catholic priest, is not more marked, obvious, and abiding than that which distinguishes the English University men from all other Englishmen.

The tendency of the system was emphatically and even extravagantly aristocratic. Its peculiarity was that it gave its training, and its advantages and disadvantages, to a privileged class. Until within a few years, all sects but the one established by law were practically excluded from its benefits. Until later period, all classes below [illegible] the upper middle were [illegible] its doors. Oxford [illegible] to all ranks of Eng[illegible]don Tavern, to cite [illegible]stration, is open to every [illegible] provided he happens to have money enough to pay a pretty heavy score. All Englishmen of what is called social position, and who followed the teachings of the State Church, were University men. All who desired to be thought persons of social position, or whose parents had such an ambition for them, got their education at one or other of the great universities. When the system had reached its height, say any time before the last twenty and within the last fifty years, it might be said, with almost literal truth, that no Dissenter, no Roman Catholic, and no man of the poorer classes, had anything to do with either of the two great universities which were supposed to be national. As a matter of course, such institutions were aristocratic and conservative in every sense. So far from guiding the intellect of the nation, they generally lagged far behind it, and were often found in direct opposition to it. They stood like barriers and dams to keep back the influx of new ideas. The students at the great schools of Paris, or any of the German universities, are almost invariably sympathetic, even to extravagance, with the principles of popular liberty. An Oxford undergraduate is almost certain to be a bigoted and unreasoning devotee of political despotism. It would hardly be too much to say that the study of modern history was long ignored by the universities; indeed, the philosophical study of any history at either university has, until quite lately, found no encouragement. Only the other day, so to speak, was political economy recognized as a science worthy to occupy the attention of the two learned academies. Even the classical scholarship, the one special pride and boast of the system, was hardly ever robust and profound. The most devoted son of the Alma Mater would hardly say that himself and his fellows had done anything to promote the study and the knowledge of Greek and Roman history and literature fit to compare for a moment with what German erudition and labor had done and were doing.

The English universities represent society, not the people. Indeed, they are social rather than educational institutions. There is certainly nothing in the way of actual instruction to be got in either of the two great universities which could not he had just as well outside their walls. A youth can learn more and better in a Scotch or German university than he could by private instruction; but I do not suppose that anybody will assert that this holds good of Oxford and Cambridge. Considering how deeply and widely the whole tone of English society is affected by these institutions, it is surprising how little the intellectual greatness of England at the present moment owes to them. Neither Oxford nor Cambridge had anything to do with the training of Stuart Mill, of George Grote, of Robert Browning, of Charles Dickens, of John Bright, of Disraeli, of Thomas Carlyle. Very few, indeed, of the great scientific men of the present generation were *alumni* of Oxford or Cambridge. The *Saturday Review* not long since commented on the fact that even in theology—the most richly endowed of all the special faculties at both universities, and which, indeed, would seem to be the one great *raison d'etre* of the Oxford system, at least—there is very little to show as the result of University training. Law and medicine have long since forsaken both universities, and never, in all human probability, can be lured back there again. Law is studied in the London Inns of Court—the Temple, Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn. Medicine in the great London hospitals—Bartholomew's, Guy's, St. Thomas', and in the medical department or offshoot of the modern University of London, an institution bearing, as I shall presently show, no resemblance whatever to the ancient universities. Oxford and Cambridge do not, then, offer a technical or professional training of any kind. They do not offer a general education of a higher class than a man could obtain at other places. It is unquestionable that many of the leading ministers of dissenting creeds—take such a man as James Martineau or Dr. Beard, for instance—have acquired and, in their turn, imparted at the colleges of their sects, a culture unsurpassed by even the highest class of the sons of Oxford and Cambridge. The fact is unmistakable that the universities, having grown up under conditions wholly different from those of the present day, and having long ceased to fulfil the ends for which they were specially intended, have been maintained of late as merely social institutions, the property and the ornament of privileged classes. The attempt which is now being made to popularize and democratize (if I may use such a word) these great institutions, will either fail altogether, or will end in a complete organic revolution. The reverence, the pride, even in part the affection with which certain classes of Englishmen look to these universities, will cease to exist when once they become open and popular schools, free to all comers, and conferring grace and dignity on no particular sect and no favored society.

A writer, who has apparently been frightened by the now defunct *Imperialist*, contends that it was the organ of a powerful organization that is determined to ultimately establish itself and overthrow the Republic. He gives what professes to be the charter of this organization, which we quote as a curiosity, with the assurance that there is no occasion for our readers to be frightened at it:—

COPY OF CHARTER.

Si vis pacem, para bellum. In morte vita est.

——— are hereby constituted a Civil Colony of the EMPIRE OF THE WEST, with full power to add to their number such good and true men as will, in due form and manner, devote themselves to the cause of Good Government in America.

(Signed) ———.

Dated ———.

COPY OF WARRANT.

HEADQUARTERS T. C. I. O., ———, 18—.

Know all ye to whom this warrant shall by shown, that by reason of special confidence reposed in the integrity, good judgment, and efficiency of ———, he has been and is hereby duly appointed a Commissioner of the T. C. I. O., with power and authority to organize a Civil Colony in ———, and to select the original membership for the organization thereof, and to receive and record their several obligations, showing these presents to them only as his warrant therefor.

COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS T. C. I. O.

Commissioner C. C., T. C. I. O., No. ———.

These additional instructions are furnished for your guidance, and you will govern your action accordingly: Since mere numbers do not insure strength, you will have a care for the honorable character and personal integrity of those whom you honor by admission to your colony; but of upright and earnest men, of pure blood, the more the better.

Exercise caution in the exhibition of your commission: in most cases it should not be shown until after the administration of the obligation already forwarded.

Beware of newspaper controversy or unnecessary publicity, and let the secrecy of all meetings be carefully guarded.

No one colony may include over one hundred members, and each well-defined locality should have its own colony. When citizens of any other district sufficiently remote from your own are admitted, ascertain and report upon their capacity to organize new colonies.

Do not entangle the affairs of the T. C. I. O. with those of existing political parties, nor with merely local issues. Our aim (and yours) is the erection of an empire, and should in no case be degraded.

The civil colony is to be regarded as the preparatory school to the higher orders of the empire. Men who here acquit themselves worthily are to attain not only greater knowledge, but with it greater power.

Vital elements of our success are secrecy, energy, and patience. We may have several years of hard work before us, and we must show not only courage and ability, but endurance, for the end is worthy.

Secrecy—because thereby we shall not only be able to meet the several caucus organizations on their own ground, and baffle their profoundest machinations, but we shall one day present the empire to the world full grown and thoroughly organized.

Energy—because we know not how speedily the swift current of events may bring us to the realization of our hopes.

Endurance—because the blind prejudices of the ignorant and unthinking will forbid them to recognize us as benefactors, and render a certain amount of persecution inevitable.

We trust much to your own good judgment, aided by the counsels of your associates; and only matters of importance should be referred to these headquarters.

[The charter is handsomely lithographed. In the upper centre is a huge imperial crown, surmounted by a Greek cross, resting on sword and sceptre crossed. In the left corner is a figure, star-crowned, holding the fasces, and supposed to represent "Justice and Power." In the right-hand corner is a representation of the fasces, inscribed "Peace—Order." A big seal of gilt paper, with a crown in the centre, and around it the motto *Triumeiri Civesque Imperii Occidentalis*, gives authorization to the document. The warrant is in simple scrip, but with a similar seal. Both are printed on bank-note paper. The instructions are in the form of an ordinary circular.—EDITOR OF THE GALAXY.]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 29 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 29] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc, respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30]

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 6 1

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M. 12:45, and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5:55 and 8:12 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7:25 and 11:30 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:25 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:10 and 5:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:10 and 7:05 A. M. and 6:16 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10:00 and 11:45 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:35 and 11:50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold on Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	6:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:10 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALL. TYLER, FRED General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $5.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scholey's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:55 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:25, 6:45, and 9:25 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD'S. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 23

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:05 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 5

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LAST.

Lieutenants Spear and Jacoby Requested to Resign—They Do So.

Yesterday Lieutenant John Spear, of the Tenth district, and Lieutenant William Jacoby, of the Twelfth district, the two remaining Republican Lieutenants on the police force, were requested to resign by Mayor Fox. This morning they both complied. Their successors are unknown, but whoever they be, they cannot make better officers.

Lieutenant Spear received his appointment from Mayor Vaux on the 31st day of May, 1856. He was assigned to duty in the Tenth district, a district embracing the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, and infested with hordes of the worst ruffians and rowdies in the city. Notwithstanding the difficulties he at first encountered, every possible obstacle to the preservation of order and public security being thrown in his way, he succeeded in introducing a time of quiet and safety within the limits he controlled, and brought his force to that pitch of excellence which rendered it celebrated as *the* force of the city.

On the incoming of Mayor Alexander Henry, the most strenuous efforts were made by the enemies of the Lieutenant to have him removed, but the Mayor retained him to the great satisfaction of the good men of both political parties, who had in person, in many instances, personally solicited his continuance on the force. To these good citizens the Mayor listened, and coupling to their request the fact that Lieut. Spear had served with distinction in the Scott Legion during the Mexican war, came to the conclusion that he could not do otherwise than retain him.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, the Lieutenant assumed command of [illegible]ention, the Lieute-Legion Regiment and [illegible] company of the Scott service. Afterwards [illegible]ered the three months' guards, an or[illegible] he commanded the Henry policeme[illegible]anization composed exclusively of [illegible] and went out to the field under the call of [illegible] Governor for troops to repel the Rebel invaders from bum Commonwealth. He continued in his position during the terms of Mayors Henry and McMichael, and also through the term of the present incumbent of the Mayor's chair until to-day.

Lieutenant Jacoby was appointed by Mayor Conrad on the 14th of September, 1854. This date was the period of the consolidation of the city, and Lieutenant Jacoby was at once assigned to duty in the Twentieth ward. His efficiency as the commanding officer of a police district, his urbanity, his care and vigilance, his success in the maintenance of order, and the satisfaction he gave to the residents of his district, are all too well known to need any explication. None more able could have been appointed to the head of the force in the Twelfth district.

Neither of the lieutenants—neither Spear nor Jacoby—meddled in politics. They held themselves scrupulously aloof from any interference with the local political broils or contests in their respective districts, considering themselves as sworn officials for the preservation of order, and deeming it no part of their duty, in fact the reverse, to identify themselves conspicuously with any party.

THE BROOKS CASE.

The Commencement of the Trial Postponed Until To-morrow.

This morning the court met as by adjournment of last Monday, and it was expected to take up the case of the men who are to be tried for the murderous assault upon Revenue Detective Brooks, but Mr. Gibbons stated to his Honor that he was not prepared to go on to-day, but would be ready to-morrow, having made arrangements with the counsel for the defense to that effect, and in the meantime he had no business to engage the court and jury. He also stated that he had appointed as his assistants T. B. Dwight, Esq., and Major J. T. Pratt. Judge Ludlow said that, as a matter of course, the gentlemen so appointed would be recognized as properly authorized to act as public prosecutors, and that the District Attorney was entitled to whatever time might be necessary for the preparation of his business, and therefore he would order the court to be adjourned until to-morrow.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Mr. Gibbons, the District Attorney, is to be assisted in the duties of his office by T. Bradford Dwight and J. T. Pratt.

—The U. S. A. M.'s Secretary's report contains the following statistics:—Number of councils in good standing June 30, 1868, 109; chartered during the year, 50; dissolved and delinquent, 3—total number June 30, 1869, 156. Number of members initiated during the year, 3078; received by card, 99; reinstated, 115—total, 18,569.

—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, on Monday afternoon, the death of the late John W. Claghorn, Esq., was announced and fitting action taken.

—The lateness of the season has not deterred builders from beginning new structures, and within a few days permits have been taken out for the erection of over seventy dwellings.

—At Horticultural Hall, last night, a Duchess pear was exhibited that weighed 28 ounces. From the tree that bore it, the smallest pear plucked weighed 13 ounces.

—A Convention, composed of railroad clerks, for the formation of a Life Insurance Company, will be held at the Washington Hotel, Chesnut street, to-morrow.

—The Chief Engineer of the Water Department says that there is now abundance of water, and would have all restrictions upon its use removed.

—The Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company No. 2, of Norfolk, Va., arrived in this city this morning.

—The City Treasurer received $5 conscience money yesterday.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Mr. James A. Freeman sold at the Exchange to-day, noon, the following stocks and real estate:—

Ground rent, $75 a year	$1250
Dwelling, No. 824 Marshall street	5300
Dwelling and store, S. E. corner Twenty-fourth and Brown streets, subject to a mortgage of $1000	2750
Dwelling, No. 1333 Crease street	1975
House, No. 115 Mary street, subject to a ground rent of $60	600
House, No. 33 Beck street	700
Building lots, Ellsworth and Fifteenth streets	2250
Dwelling, No. 2215 Filbert street, subject to a ground rent of $85	630
Building lot, Sixth and Somerset streets, subject to a ground rent of $18	230
Lot, McFall street, 15 feet front by 60½ ft. deep	80
" " " " "	80
Four acres, Chesnut Hill, Park street	1200
Three-story brick residence, N. W. corner Marshall and Bottomwood streets	8025
Dwelling, S. E. corner Earl and West streets	4300
Dwelling, stables and lot, N. E. corner Norris and Hancock streets	5500
Property, S. E. corner Front and Race streets, 32 by 28 feet	5050
Valuable coal lands, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, containing 400 acres	33,330

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, now located at No. 1024 Walnut street, having resumed its operations for the season with a greatly improved staff of professors, now offers another opportunity for those who desire to study music in a manner which is both thorough and pleasing, by opening the books for the reception of new pupils to begin on or before the 15th of November, for the second half of the fall quarter.

The excellence of the system pursued at the Conservatory is abundantly evidenced by its continued prosperity and popularity, and by the increased attendance of pupils at the fall opening.

The opening matinee by the professors, pupils, and orchestral classes, on the 22d of September, at the Academy of Music, was a gratifying success, and we are promised something better still at the next matinee, at the same place, on the 1st of December

ON HIS TRAVELS.—Mr. Frederick Hahn, who hails from this city, is sojourning at present in New York, and is likely to return home wiser than when he started on his travels. Yesterday, at noon, he made complaint before Marshal Tooker, of that city, that he had been enticed into a notorious establishment in West street, and retired a loser to the amount of $175. An officer was at once detailed to inquire into the matter, but the proprietor of the store could not be found; in fact, had closed up his place, doubtless to turn up again in some other portion of the city. Mr. Hahn began his speculation with an investment of fifty cents, in return for which he probably expected to realize about as much as he ultimately lost.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AND CUTTING AFFRAY.—About 9 o'clock this morning, John Collins, a conductor on the Girard Avenue Railway, was shot with a pistol and cut in the head with a hatchet, at Twenty-fourth st. and College avenue. The party alleged to have been the one inflicting the injuries is named John Swift, who has been arrested and locked up in the Twentieth ward station. The injured man was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. Notwithstanding that this affair occurred at so early an hour, not even the fact was sent to the Chief of the Detectives by the police authorities until half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon.

STILL NOT SIGNED.—A number of prominent gentlemen called on Mayor Fox this morning, and urged the necessity of his signing the ordinances approving the surcties of the city officers elect. But the Mayor gave no further satisfaction than that he would not decide how he would act until to-morrow, when Councils meet.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Frederick Stephenson (colored) has been held in $800 for trial on the charge of committing an assault and battery on Patrick Kelley. Frederick stated that Kelley called on him at Sixth and South streets, and offered to sell him some stolen clothing, wherewith he struck Kelley with a bar of iron.

CASUALTY.—David Houseman, a driver of a Knickerbocker ice cart, this morning had a leg fractured by a horse kicking him at Thirty-seventh and Sansom streets. He was taken to his home at Seventeenth and Carlton streets.

LIEUTENANT SPEAR'S SUCCESSOR.—The Mayor this afternoon appointed James P. Clark as successor to John Spear, late Lieutenant of the Tenth Police district. The appointee has a good war record, but it remains to be seen what his administrative ability will result in, in the capacity which he has assumed of controlling the disorderly element which prevails to a considerable extent in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards.

STOLE A TRUNK.—James Benson and John Gray (colored) yesterday picked up a trunk from the front of the store of Mrs. Gillespie, at Fifth and Locust streets, but they were captured before they had proceeded far. They were taken before Alderman Kerr and bound over to answer.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—Patrick Murphy was caught yesterday in the act of dumping ashes in the highway at Second and Christian streets. He was taken before Alderman [illegible], who imposed the usual fine.

A TRIFLING FIRE.—About half-past three o'clock this morning there was a trifling fire in a dwelling at Nineteenth and Chesnut streets.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Hamlet* still [illegible]hit. Another large [illegible] seen has made a decided evening, and the [illegible] was in attendance last [illegible]provement [illegible] performances showed a decided improvement. The play is one of great interest, and [illegible]admirably suited to bring out the strength of Miss Keene's company. *Richelieu Down* will be repeated this evening, with an amusing afterpiece.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth's performances continue to crowd the house every evening, and the interest of the public seems to be increasing rather than otherwise. This evening Mr. Booth will appear as "Othello."

AT THE ARCH *Progress* will be repeated this evening.

THE CIRCUS will soon "fold up its tent like an Arab and as silently steal away," and those who have not yet beheld the wonders of the ring should avail themselves of the few remaining opportunities. The entire troupe of first-rate performers appears every afternoon and evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an amusing minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE SCHETZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give the first matinee of the season on Saturday next at Musical Fund Hall.

DISTURBED SPAIN.

The Insurrection in Central Spain—Engagements Between the Troops and Revolutionists—A Very Bad Condition of Affairs.

From the Madrid Gazette, Oct. 4.

The telegraph from Tortosa, Catalonia, communicates yesterday that the insurgents of Reus had evacuated the city, directing themselves to Rindecolls and Valls, where, according to private news, they had burned the archives and committed assassinations. Yesterday morning a party arose near Lerida, commanded by the Provincial Diputades, Don Ignacio Sol and Don Francisco Carin, and another commanded by Pia, the President of the Republican Club, entered into Balaguer, dissolved the Ayuntamento, and proclaimed the republic. The telegraphic lines which communicated with Barcelona being cut again yesterday morning, there is no news from that place, in which, however, tranquility was completely re-established. In Tarragona and Tortosa no novelty.

ANDALUSIA.

The column pursuing the rebels having arrived at Medina Sidonia, tranquility was re-established, and the tribunals returned to their duties. Salvochea entered Alcala de los Cazales yesterday at daybreak. The Deputy to the Cortez, Senor Pani, with forty armed men and four carloads of guns and ammunition, presented himself yesterday at Sotillo de Trobar, two leagues from Jerez, continuing in the direction of Palomar.

ARAGON.

The battalions of Cadiz entered Barbastro yesterday and proceeded without resistance to the disarmament of the republican volunteers. The insurgents of that city return many of them to their homes, others ask indulgence, and some direct themselves to the mountains.

VALENCIA.

The insurgents of Murcia were attacked and dispersed by the small column which went in pursuit of them. Two prisoners were taken. Many ask indulgence, and the rest of the party have fled disanimated to the Campo de Zenete. In Ubdecena a party of insurgents entered the night before last, commanded by Picapedrero, of Tortosa. Forces of the army, Civil Guard and Carbineers, are in pursuit. The Alcalde of Mora de Ebro, with other Republicans, is going round the pueblos of Gandesa inciting them to rebel. The volunteers of Fitx, Benisanet, and Mirabel, animated by the best spirit, have placed themselves under the orders of the Military Comandante of Moro de Ebro, to sustain order.

GALICIA.

In Orense complete tranquility is re-established. The movement there had no other importance than the capture of a squad of national soldiers, who were surprised, and being without better forces to oppose to those of the insurgents, were obliged to march with them. The rebels took the road to Portugal, pursued by the troops under Brigadier Schelly.

GRANADA.

The insurrectionary party under Don Jose Plaza, who committed the excesses in Viches on Sunday, was completely defeated and put into flight by the Civil Guards, who pursued them. The rails and wires to Despenaperros are restored. In the other provinces tranquility remains. Numerous forces of the army, Civil Guard, Carabineers and Volunteers of Liberty pursue the insurgents rapidly and energetically in all directions.

Five o the Gazette, Oct. 5.

The rebels of Reus, Catalonia, have gone towards Priorato, fearing the castigation they were about to receive from the troops. The city was completely tranquil. The Civil Governor deposed the Ayuntamiento and dissolved the volunteers. In Valls the insurgents have committed all sorts of excesses. They assassinated ten persons, and burnt all the archives and registers of property, together with many houses. Colignas, commanded by General Baldrich. Brigadiers Paladins, Inguiera, and other officers, are making forced marches in all directions, and working in combination to circumvent the insurgents. The rebels under Pia and other members of the Federal compact continue in Balaguer, having deserted those of Yolula. The Military Governor of Lerida has gone to that place with a strong force of infantry and cavalry. A small group have proclaimed the republic in La Junquera, and cut the telegraph wires, thus preventing communication with Barcelona.

ANDALUSIA.

The party of insurgents under Salvochea abandoned Alcala yesterday on hearing of the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Gurrea, directing themselves to the mountains of Ubrique. This party have been committing fearful excesses. The people salute and receive with enthusiasm the troops who are in pursuit of them. The Deputy Paul entered Arcos on Sunday morning with 200 men. He proclaimed the Republic, and issued an edict for the delivery of arms, with penalty of death to those who refused to unite with him. Various forces are marching in his pursuit.

VALENCIA.

The insurgents of Murcia were beaten and completely destroyed yesterday by the column of Commandante Aldea, between Bemagan and Torreaguero, leaving on the field five killed and eight prisoners (one wounded), among whom was the leader; also thirty-two rifled guns, sundry provisions and effects of war. Four soldiers were wounded. The commandante was also slightly wounded in the chest. In Sueca a party rose yesterday who are actively pursued. Six companies of volunteers of liberty are marching from Cartagena, possessed of the greatest enthusiasm, to sustain order in Pozo-Estrecho, Palma, Albayor, and Algar.

GALICIA.

The rebels of Orense continue marching in the direction of Portugal, pursued by the column of Brigadier Schelly, and by another of Civil Guard and Carabineers.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Foreign exchange was irregular, a little better demand prompting the prime bankers to advance their rates. The exports of produce, however, are such as to warrant a better supply of bills, and the market closed weak at the following quotations:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108½@109; good to prime bankers', 109@109½; short sight, 109½@109¾; Paris, sixty days, 5·22½@5·16½; short sight, 5·15@5·14½; Antwerp, 5·22½@5·18¾; Switzerland, 5·22½@5·18¾; Hamburg, 35½@35¾; Amsterdam, 40@40¼; Frankfort, 40¼@40¾; Bremen, 78¼@78¾; Prussian thalers, 70¾@71¼.

"The Government market was without special feature and dull, yet strong and steady. There is an absence of speculative feeling here and abroad, and the demand comes from private investors. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 107½@108; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 119¼@120; do. do., coupon, 119¾@120; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115¼@115½; do. do., coupon, 1862, do., 120@120½; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 119¾@120; do. do., coupon, 1865, 119½@119¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 118¾@118¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 118¾@118¾; do. do. coupon, 1867, 118¾@118¾; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 118¾@118¾; do. ten-forties, registered, do. 108¾@108¾; do., coupon, 108¾@108¾."

"The gold market was stagnant, and the price quiet at 130@130⅛. This dulness seems to have inspired some short sales, for there was a good borrowing demand for cash gold, and loans were made at from five to three per cent. for carrying, and also free of interest. At the meeting of the Exchange this forenoon the newly elected officers were installed. The Stock Exchange decided not to create a gold department for the present."

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 824wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DEKKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE. FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·80, JOHN LINERD, 817wsm§ No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT. THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN WEDDING CARDS. FAIRCHILDS' GOLD PENS, WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, ENGLISH WRITING-DESKS, FINE ENGLISH POCKET-BOOKS, CARD CASES. R. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers, NO. 913 ARCH STREET, 51 mwsSm PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS. M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, Importers and Retailers of CARPETINGS Of every description. FALL IMPORTATIONS. NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE, In original and exclusive patterns. 1000 PIECES BRUSSELS, Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us. 1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES, All the newest styles. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS. McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, 9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS. REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET, 9 9 wsm17trp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETS. AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS AND INGRAINS, Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc. LEEDOM & SHAW, No. 910 ARCH STREET, 9 22 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES AND COOKING RANGES. 1,461,600 Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. PERFECT SUCCESS. It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead, AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED. The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant. An examination is solicited. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. CHAS. WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET 8 27 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street. (Removed from Southeast corner Tenth and Walnut.) SECOND HALF FALL QUARTER BEGINS NOVEMBER 15. Pupils may begin at any time. Chiefs of Departments:— ETTORE BARILI, JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, WENZEL J. KOPTA, AND L. ENGELKE. JEFFERSON E. WILLIAMS, President. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 10 20 w8t

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THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Railroad Convention in St. Louis—The Iowa Election Returns—Senatorial Nominations in New York—Our Shipping Interests.

FROM THE WEST.

Railroad Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—The Railroad Convention, to consider the project of building a road from Kansas City, Mo., to Memphis, Tenn., to be known as the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railroad, was held at Kansas City yesterday, delegates being present from Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri. Colonel J. M. Richardson, of Springfield, Mo., was elected President, and R. D. Williams, of Kansas City, Secretary.

Broke His Neck.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—G. D. Norris, of the firm of Norris & Kershaw, fell down stairs, at his residence, last night, and was instantly killed by breaking his neck.

The Iowa Election.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Figures from all but twenty-seven counties in Iowa give Merrill a majority of 32,203. The total majority will probably be 36,000, or 10,000 more than two years ago.

Snow.

About one inch of snow fell at Denver on Monday night. Snow also fell in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky.

Chicago Necrology.

The deaths in this city the past week were 114, a decrease of 61 from the previous week.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Tammany Nominations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Tammany Senatorial Conventions met at noon to-day. Wm. M. Weed was nominated in the Eighteenth district, and Michael was renominated in the Fifth district.

Government Bonds.

At the Government purchase of bonds the offerings were over eight millions at 115·08@115·10.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 130. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 120; do, 1863, do, 119¾; do, 1865, do., 119¼; do. do., new, 118½; do. 1867, 118¼; do. 1868, 118¼; 10-40s, 108¾. Virginia 6s, new, 53½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 50½; Cumberland preferred, 27½; New York Central, 188½; Erie, 30¾; Reading, 96; Hudson River, 172½; Michigan Central, 123⅝; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 184½; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Cotton quiet; sales 300 bales at 26¾c. Flour steady; sales of 10,000 barrels. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; winter red, $1·50. Corn dull; sales of 28,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·08@1·08. Oats dull at 60@62c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $30·75@30·87½. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1·21.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

American Shipping.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The Congressional Committee on American shipping interests proceed to Portland to-day, stopping a few hours at Lowell *en route*, on invitation of General Butler. The committee hold a session at Portland to-morrow.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Cotton firm at 26¼c. Flour quiet at about previous figures; Howard street superfine, $5·62½@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·75@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@7·25. Wheat dull at $1·45@1·50 for prime white. Corn—White, $1·15@1·20; yellow, $1·08@1·12. Oats dull at 58@60c. Rye, $1·16 for prime. Mess Pork quiet at $35. Bacon firm; rib sides, 20½c.; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17½@17½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18½@19c. Whisky—Less doing at $1·20@1·21.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	190	Western Union Tele.	36½
N. Y. and Erie R.	31½	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	65
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	67½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	80¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	98	Adams Express	57½
Chi. and N. W. com.	71½	Wells, Fargo	19½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83½	United States	57½
Chi. and R. I. R.	107½	Tennessee 6s, n	54½
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	84½	Gold	130
Pacific M. S.	58½	Market steady.	

IRON-CLADS AWAY.

The Floating Batteries Sent to Key West.

From the N.O. Picayune, Oct. 12.

We learn, upon what we deem reliable authority, that orders have been received by the officer in command of the iron-clad fleet lying just below this city, to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to Key West, for the purpose, as is alleged, of making such repairs as may be necessary. This fleet of five iron-clads, it will be remembered, came here from Mound City several weeks since, and the Cubans here were quite jubilant in the belief that their arrival foreshadowed recognition to the insurgents.

Since the arrival of these vessels, boiler-makers and machinists have been busily engaged, at high wages, repairing boilers and engines, and everything has betokened an intention on the part of the Government to send the fleet to sea. The order now to take the iron-clads to Key West for *repairs* looks, to say the least, suspicious, as they have been undergoing repairs here ever since their advent, and New Orleans is certainly a better place to fit up such vessels than Key West. But then, Key West is almost within sight of Morro Castle, and there being a "little unpleasantness" between the Spanish troops and a few revolutionary Cubans, it is well to have an iron-clad fleet within hail, no matter which way the scales turn.

The fleet is nearly ready for use, but the day of departure has not, so far as is known outside of official circles, been fixed upon.

M'PHERSON.

The Monument to his Memory.

From the Toledo Blade, Oct. 16.

General Hickenlooper and T. D. Jones, Esq., of Cincinnati, General Buckland, of Fremont, and the members of the McPherson Monument Association, met at Clyde, on the 15th instant, surveyed the cemetery grounds, and selected the site for the location of the monument. The contract for the erection of the monument was entered into with T. M. Jones, of Cincinnati, who is to complete the same for $20,000.

The artist is to have eighteen months in which to complete his contract. The plan adopted is that of an equestrian statue, the base twenty-two feet by eleven; pedestal nine feet high, of the best Quincy granite; the rider eight feet high, and the horse in proportion, making the statue five twenty-one feet from the ground. The horse and rider to be of the best bronze. The association has $15,000 in cash on hand, and will appeal confidently to the patriotic people of Ohio for the $5000 yet to be raised to complete the work. The monument, when completed, will be one of the finest in the country. Work will be commenced next week, and be continued without interruption until completed.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p5

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Paris Strikes—Raising Troops in Italy—Travels of the Empress Eugenie—The Suez Canal—More Troops for Cuba.

THE SOUTH.

Another Ballot for United States Senator from Tennessee—No Result—Adjournment of the Virginia Legislature.

FROM EUROPE.

France and its Strikes.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The bookbinders of Lyons are on a strike.

Italian Volunteers.

FLORENCE, Oct. 20.—Menotti Garibaldi is recruiting volunteers in the Province of Calabria.

Eugenie's Travels.

CONSTANTINOPE, Oct. 20.—The Empress Eugenie sailed from this city yesterday for Alexandria, Egypt.

Lord Derby Low.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lord Derby is again unconscious and sinking slowly.

The Suez Canal.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Two international committees are soon to meet at Cairo to regulate the conditions of navigations of the Suez Canal, soon to be opened, and to consider to what extent consular jurisdiction is likely to be affected.

Spanish Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—Three thousand more troops were ordered to Cuba, to assist in quelling the insurrection. The Republican leader Salvochea was killed yesterday.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 20—1 P. M.—Erie, 22. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20—1 P. M.—Cotton more active. Sales now estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

GLASGOW, Oct. 20.—Arrived, steamship St. Patrick, from Quebec.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Intense Excitement at Nashville—The Senatorial Ballot.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.—Great excitement prevailed here throughout the morning. Friends of both candidates have worked zealously during the entire night.

Both branches of the Legislature met in joint assembly at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of comparing the vote of yesterday. The galleries were densely crowded with spectators. On the vote being compared and the fact demonstrated that no selection had been made, they proceeded to joint ballot for United States Senator, with the following result:—

FIRST BALLOT.

Johnson	40
Etheridge	30
Scattering	28

SECOND BALLOT.

Johnson	41
Etheridge	29
Scattering	28

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The scattering votes are chiefly complimentary, and will be transferred to either Johnson or Etheridge to-morrow. Johnson's friends are jubilant and confident of victory.

Adjournment of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—The Legislature has adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after Congress shall have admitted the State to the Union.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The President has appointed David G. Carr Collector of Customs at Petersburg, Virginia.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet was in session to-day, continuing an hour, all the members being present. It is said mere routine business was transacted.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Henry C. Taylor is detached from the Guard and ordered to the Naval Academy. Assistant Surgeon William G. Farwell is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Lancaster. Lieutenant Commander Henry Glass is ordered to equipment duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Green is ordered to the receiving-ship Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 City 6s, New	100¾	4 sh Phil Bk	163
$200 do. Old	97	200 sh Penna	56⅜
$1000 Pa 6s, 2 se	107	9 do	56⅜
$1400 do. 2 ser	107	100 sh Read.	48⅜
$5000 Ch & Del 6s	95	100 do	48⅜
25 sh N Pa R	36⅜	100 do	48⅜
3 sh Norrist'n	70½	100 do	48⅜
2 sh Wilm R	52	100 do	48⅜
17 sh Leh V R	52½	100 do	48⅜
2 do	52½	100 do	48
25 do	52¾	100 do	48⅜
17 do allotm's	52¾	100 do	48
4 do allot.	52¾	100 do	48¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 War & Frank 7s	80	100 sh Read R.	48¼
$500 Pa 6s 3 se	103½	20 sh Leh Val.	52¾
$3400 City 6s, N	100½	4 do	52¾
$2100 do	100½	41 do.	52¾

—An Illinois householder safely removed a polecat from his pantry by first chloroforming the animal.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 30

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE

What is it, and what will cure it? It is a fact that will not be controverted that Dyspepsia *is a national disease*, to be found from the Presidential mansion to the humble cottage along the marshes of the Atlantic. *Symptoms*—There are scarcely two cases of Dyspepsia alike. The symptoms vary. In one case they may be cold hands and feet, oppressive soreness and pain in the pit of the stomach, drowsiness after meals. In another, costiveness, heartburn (so called), tormenting feelings, both mental and physical. In a third, nervousness, the spirits depressed, a foreboding of evil, the mind so depressed that in some cases there is extreme melancholy, and the sufferer is led to commit suicide. In another, harassing belchings, saliva or a watery substance profusely running from the mouth, throat irritated with a dry cough, skin dry, then cold, the stools clay colored, restlessness at night, sleep easily disturbed, frightful dreams, at one time bowels constipated, then diarrhœa or dysentery, caused by foul matter in the stomach, causing apoplexy and other diseases beyond the power of human skill to control. What will cure it? By indigestion the food lies in the stomach and is decomposed by heat, etc., into a mucus; this mucus adheres to the walls of the stomach until a false membrane is formed, which paralyzes the functions of the digestive organs. To perform a cure this false *membrane* must be detached, and the stomach healed and brought back to natural tone; without effecting this, it is impossible to effect a cure, and in this mode of treatment lies Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S wonderful cures of the Dyspepsia. The Dyspepsia Pills remove the false lining, and the Pine Tree Tar Cordial heals, making a perfect cure of this dreadful disease.

THE VIRTUES OF TAR.

A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal Society of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER. Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a sailor's breaking his leg on board of the guardship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a letter, stating that he had forgotten to mention the former correspondence that [illegible] *wooden one!* Although this [illegible] for the society, it did not [illegible] of Tar as a remedy, for its legitimate [illegible] so wonderful that odes were written in its praise, and the celebrated Bishop Berkely published two voluminous works describing, endorsing, and registering its virtues. From the failure of scientific men, at that period, to extract and concentrate the curative principle from the crude tar, its nauseousness caused it to fall into disuse, and its great healing powers were lost to mankind until Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart succeeded in depri